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China Report

AGRICULTURE

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12 JUNE 1986

CHINA REPORT

AGRICULTURE

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NATIONAL

HE KANG DISCUSSES 1986 MINISTRY WORK

Beijing NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGCUN [RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 2,
5 Feb 86 pp 9-10

[Article by Minister He Kang of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries: "Ministry Work for 1986: Reform, Readjustment, Improvement, and Service"]

[Text] Priority work for the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries comprises: reform, readjustment, improvement, and service. That is, premised upon steady intensification of reforms, we shall guide farmers in the continued readjustment of the structure of production, ensure stable increases in grain, stress improvement in product quality and economic returns, conscientiously restructure township and town enterprise, shore up service organizations at all levels, vigorously expand services, and persist in the favorable trend toward comprehensive development of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, reclamation, and township and town enterprise.

1. Continuing readjustments in the structure of production: An important lesson is this that it should proceed comprehensively from actual local conditions, domestic and foreign market demands, and development of the national economy. The pace of readjustment should be appropriate, blindspots avoided, and haste and overheating should be prevented. We cannot construe the readjustment one-sidedly as reduction in grain area alone. The readjustment should be based upon the production sector and comprise three levels: that of planting (of grain, cash crops, and feed and green-manure crops), that of agriculture (farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines, and fisheries), and that of rural production (rural industry and mining, commerce, transportation, construction and building materials, tourism, and various services). Sectors to be readjusted comprise planting area, allocation of varieties, capital investment, labor arrangements, and product quality. All areas should first, at the county level, conduct a survey of agricultural resources and separate out the various sectors. With that as a foundation, they can draft local structural readjustments and comprehensive development plans, and fully bring out the advantages the area's labor and resources have to offer.

2. Move vigorously to reattain 1984 levels for total grain output: The nation's total grain output in 1990 should reach 900 billion jin.

How grain goes this year will have a great impact on implementation of the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This year we should move vigorously to reattain the 1984 level of 810 billion jin. This target is a necessity for the nation as a whole. Increasing output this year is likely; reattaining 1984's output will be more difficult. But it is still feasible if the grain policies of the Politburo are conscientiously implemented and effective measures to increase output are adopted. Thus, we should strive to achieve it. There is neither demand nor possibility that all regions will reach those levels. Those which had increases last year should continue to have them; those in which production was down somewhat should reattain or surpass 1984 levels; those with extensive reductions last year should show a rise and strive to make that rise a little larger.

Responsibility for solving the grain issue should pass through the provincial (municipality region), prefecture, and county, to the township level. It should proceed from actual circumstances and tailor requirements to differing circumstances in carrying out procurement, allotting assignments, and linking cash to grain. A grain-production arrangement which shows a gradual regional and local balance should be stressed. The state will delineate sectors to have relative balances for grain production and sale; and directions of movement for grain (comprising varieties and amounts) should be relatively stable. Provinces and regions should adopt a similar method. The ministry and its provincial, municipal, and regional departments should coordinate with the relevant sectors to bring about plans for regional and local balances.

The major trend is toward stable grain production. The priority is on building a quality rice base in the middle and lower Chang Jiang basin, an export base for corn and soybeans in the northeast, and a high-quality wheat base in the north and Henan. Those regions bringing in grain should have their own provincial and regional commodity grain bases and upgrade their own self-sufficiency.

3. Further stimulate farmer enthusiasm to develop the livestock industry: Potential for this is great in both farm and pastoral areas, and the policy will continue to be toward large-scale development. This is already the case for livestock in farming areas. We should concentrate on integrating farming and animal husbandry, make full use of regional feed potential, and affirmatively develop the animal husbandry in farming regions. The key to motivating ranchers in grazing regions to develop the industry lies in implementation of the grasslands laws and creation of a responsibility system.

Rapid setup of pasture lands in the nation's major livestock areas and of animal husbandry bases is urgently needed. We should not only make the serious task of management of state lands part of the state's basic construction, but even more important, mobilize the ranching population to establish pasturelands, and develop enthusiasm for the livestock industry. The state, localities, businesses, collectives, and farm and ranch populations can all be involved in accumulating funds to speed up the pace of construction.

Politburo policies calling for gradual deregulation of livestock products should be firmly and conscientiously implemented. Only if prices are deregulated can development of local livestock and processing industries be promoted and local revenues increase. Positive measures should be adopted and facilitated so as to normalize production and circulation of livestock products.

Quality supervision for feed should be strengthened. All provincial, municipal, and regional agricultural and animal husbandry departments must make real efforts in quality supervision. The ministry has already joined with 24 provinces and municipalities to invest in the establishment of feed-supervision organs which are already in operation. This work should continue to be done competently and not allowed to be attenuated.

4. Management of town and township enterprise should be strengthened: They should be overhauled and special attention paid to improving the product quality. Quality brings goodwill, which in turn brings development. Picking up the pace of technical transformation, training of specialists, and stress on product quality control is done to improve the character of the enterprise and the quality of its products while sharpening its competitive edge. The speed of development of township and town enterprise and the level of credit support should be based upon the locality and the type of enterprise; and methods should be flexible. Management in these enterprises should shore up all their service systems, such as operations, information, technology, and supply and sales, strengthen management overall, and guide the enterprise toward sound development.

Based upon the spirit of Politburo and State Council 1984 Document No 4, township and town enterprises fall under the primary management of township and town management departments at all levels. These enterprises include those run by townships and villages, cooperative ventures jointly run by farmers, and other forms of rural cooperative and individual ventures. All fall within the purview of the various levels of the Township and Town Enterprise Bureau. All levels of the bureau should conscientiously and responsibly carry out their management of township and town enterprise in accordance with the directives of the central leadership documents and the spirit of leadership of leading comrades. They should also take heed of directions by departments in the relevant industries. They must not make changes in lines of command or in their collective or individual character.

5. Reform of operational management systems in state farms: We should continue to go forward with reform of farm operational management systems and bring them into line with the new look of smaller farms. The trend in reforming farming and reclamation is toward a distinction between government and enterprise, less government, more liberal rights granted to enterprises, and revitalization of enterprises. The task on the farm and reclamation front can be summed up by saying that gradually, through reforms, state farm construction will consist of three bases and one center. One is stabilization of commodity production for domestic and

foreign trade. A second base is a demonstration of farm specialization, commercialization, and modernization. Third is production and supply of farm food products to large cities and industrial and mining regions. The center consists of the service to the countryside of advanced technology, promotion of improved strains, processing, transportation, and sale of farm products. This center serves not only the state and workers of the farm, but the whole local population as well.

6. A big breakthrough in aquatic products: During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, efforts should focus on breakthroughs in the following areas. This year's efforts should approach these areas. First, a breakthrough in cultivation and yields on the broad mass of ponds and in the exploitation and utilization of large and mid-sized bodies of water and coastlines. Commodity fish bases to supply cities set up should be primarily in suburbs and in the major supply regions. There should be commodity export bases for well-known, unique, preferred, and new breeds, with the focus on such new leading products as shrimp, river crabs, anadromous fish, and luo fei yu [5012 7236 7625]. A second breakthrough is needed in preserving freshness and processing, and in improving quality. There has been a rather major change in the way seafood commodities are viewed, toward urban supply of fresh live, fresh iced, small-packaged frozen, and convenience-packaged seafood, along with top-grade products for the international market. The third breakthrough should be in market management, in search of laws of market adjustment which meet socialist conditions, perfection of channels, reduction in links, and a more loosely regulated circulation system for aquatic products. The fourth breakthrough should be in coordinated reform of economic systems in fish-producing regions and in establishment of a spiritual civilization. Fifth is management of coastal fishing and in replicating resources. Sixth is a new breakthrough in pelagic fishing.

7. Strengthen establishment of service systems and service forces. First service systems must be set up at the state, collective, joint farmer, and individual farmer levels. Through such services, dispersed cottage operations can be gradually brought into the planned economy, with a tendency toward a highly diversified cooperative economic sphere. Second, entrepreneurially operated entities should continue to be supported. Third, these entities should be geared toward services. They are poorly capitalized and low margin, and suffer many difficulties. It is recommended that they be treated with tax incentives such as given to similar entities under the Ministries of Education and Water Conservancy; and it is my hope the Finance Ministry will support them with some revolving funds.

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CSO: 4007/305

NATIONAL

FOOD INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS IN 7TH 5-YEAR PLAN DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO XIANGZHEN QIYE BAO in Chinese 5 Feb 86 p 2

[Article: "Developments Envisioned for Food Industry During Seventh 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] According to reports in ECONOMIC INFORMATION, China's food industry will see major developments during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Output value in 1990 (excluding tobacco and salt) should surpass 30 billion yuan--up more than 50 percent from 1985.

Development targets for the major sectors are initially envisioned as follows:

1. Sugar manufacture: Focus on sugarcane and sugar beet and implementation of a diversified source policy. Total edible sugar output should be between 5.5 and 6 million tons in 1990--double the 1980 figure. When added to imports, this amounts to a per capita consumption figure of 7.5 kg for the nation as a whole. At the same time, there will be increases for such varieties as refined, restaurant use, cubed, liquid, and individual packaged sugar.
2. The dairy product sector: Focus on developments for cow's milk. Output of dairy products should go up in steps of about 16 percent per year, and reach 250,000 to 300,000 by 1990 and a monthly fresh-milk-processing capability of 9,000 tons. Regarding product makeup, the proportions for pasteurized, sour, and milk beverages should go up. There will be increases in output of dairy products geared to children and the elderly, ice cream powders [4720], and small-portioned yoghurt and butter.
3. The fermented liquor sector: Further development toward higher quality, lower alcohol content, and diversification of products. Total output in 1990 should be between 11.4 and 12.4 million tons, of which low-alcohol products shall account for two-thirds. Beer output should be between 5.5 and 6 million tons and wine output 300,000 tons. During the early part of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, efforts for beer will focus on the establishment of priority promotional measures which have already attained considerable scale. At the same time, technology for high-yield saccharification and rapid fermentation will be promoted. Efforts will be made to improve beer quality and variety, upgrade the market segment for premium beers, and cut back on low-quality beers (especially those with excess diacetyl content). There will be vigorous development of such new products as alcohol-free products, low-calories beers, and fruit-juice beers. Output of premium

sorghum whiskey should go from 180,000 tons in 1985 to 400,000 tons in 1990, or 10 percent of total sorghum whiskey output. There will be development of such new yellow-wine products as grain yellow wine, carbonated yellow wine, fruit-flavored yellow wine, and corn yellow wine.

4. Beverage sectors: A priority development sector in the Seventh 5-Year Plan should see a two-fold increase in 1990 over 1985 and reach 3 million tons of 15 kg per capita for urban populations. For carbonated drinks, automated bottling equipment must first be in place in the 130 cities with over 300,000 people. Based upon market demand, there will be development of clear, unstrained, and pureed apple, mandarin orange, grape, hawthorn, yangtao, and tomato beverages, various nonalcoholic fermented beverages, plant-protein beverages, and restorative beverages.

5. The food storage industry: Expansion from mere canning to a variety of storage techniques, affirmative development of quick-frozen products, and research into utilization of irradiation storage technology. The canning industry should develop a group of unique local products. As initially conceived, canning output should increase from the 1980 figure of 570,000 tons to between 2 and 2.5 million tons in 1990, with soft canning reaching 200,000 tons.

6. New fermentation industries. Rapid development of such new products as more flavorful monosodium glutamate, compound food additives, and various amino acids. Output of citric acid in 1990 should reach 7,000 tons--a two-fold increase from last year. Yeast industry priorities lie in development of such new products as dry living yeast, feed-grain yeast, yeasts high in iron, vitamins, and nucleic acids for development of baby food and health food services.

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CSO: 4007/306

NATIONAL

RULES FOR IMPLEMENTING FORESTRY LAW PROMULGATED

OW202251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0728 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--Rules for the Implementation of the Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China (approved by the State Council on 28 April 1986 and promulgated by the Ministry of Forestry on 10 May 1986)

Article 1. These rules are formulated in accordance with the provisions of Article 40 of "The Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China" (hereafter referred to as the Forestry Law).

Article 2. Forestry resources include forest land and wild plants and animals in forest zones.

Forest includes bamboo groves. Woods include trees and bamboos. Forest land includes high trees with a canopy density of 0.3 or higher, sparse woodland, shrub land, slashes from logging, slashes from burning, sapling nursery land, and land defined in the state plan as suitable for afforestation.

Article 3. Provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal forestry departments are responsible for designating the forests in their regions according to their purpose as shelter, timber economic, fuel, or special-purpose forests, in accordance with the provisions issued by the Ministry of Forestry survey and classification of forestry resources and designation of forests.

The designation of major shelter and special-purpose forests under local management shall be recommended by provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal forestry departments, and be submitted to the people's governments at the same level for approval and promulgation. The designation of major shelter and special-purpose forests under state management shall be recommended by the Ministry of Forestry and be submitted to the State Council for approval and promulgation.

Article 4. Specific procedures for collecting forest cultivation fees and instituting a forestry funds system shall be formulated by the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Finance.

Article 5. The departments of coal industry, metallurgical industry, paper industry, railways, transport, state farms and land reclamation, water conservancy and electric power, and urban construction should retain or set aside funds for afforestation and tree-planting, formulate procedures for the use and management of these funds, and ensure that they are used for the specific purpose only.

Article 6. The state shall extend low-interest, long-term loans for building and cultivating forests. The quota and interest rates of the loans shall be set by the People's Bank of China and be submitted to the State Council for approval and implementation.

Article 7. The people's governments at all levels should organize the people in performing the tree-planting obligation in accordance with "Procedures of the State Council for the All-People Obligatory Tree-Planting Campaign."

Article 8. Provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal forestry departments shall, in accordance with the arrangements of the people's governments at the same level and relevant provisions issued by the Ministry of Forestry, conduct regular surveys on forestry resources in order to provide a basis for formulating forest management plans, establishing forestry resources files, and setting logging ceilings. Provincial, autonomous regional and municipal forestry departments shall, according to actual needs, put forward plans for the establishment and staffing of local agencies for management, survey, and design of forestry resources, and submit the plans to the people's government at the same level for approval. Funds for operating these agencies shall be included in the local budget.

Article 9. If any state forest land is to be taken to meet the needs of surveying, construction projects, or mining, the following provisions should be observed:

1. The organization using the forest land should file a request with the people's government at or above county level for approval. The request must be based on a task or design plan approved by a high-level department in charge and be filed in accordance with the provisions of land management laws and regulations regarding the approving authorities and procedures. If more than 2,000 mu of forest land are to be taken, the request must be submitted by a provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's government to the State Council for approval.

2. If the organization using the forest land has to deforest that area, it should strictly abide by the felling and other relevant regulations, pile the logs in a place designated in the approving document, and turn them over to the forestry organization for disposal.

3. The organization using the forest land should compensate the forestry organization for the actual loss the latter has incurred. If forest land is to be taken for less than a year, the compensation may be properly reduced.

Concrete compensation procedures shall be formulated by provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's governments.

4. If a forestry organization is to build roads or other forestry-related projects on its forest land, construction should proceed in accordance with the approving document issued by a higher-level department in charge.

If collectively-owned forest land is to be taken over for use, the requisition should be made in accordance with land requisition regulations. If more than 2,000 mu of forest land are to be requisitioned, the order must be submitted by a provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's government to the State Council for approval.

Article 10. The area and boundary of land of various categories under the management and operation of forestry bureaus and state forest farms may be altered either with the consent of the original approving organs, or after the alteration is approved in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of these rules. They may not be otherwise altered by any other organization or individual.

Article 11. Local people's governments at all levels should organize the departments concerned to institute and improve forest protection and fire prevention organizations according to actual needs, and be responsible for forest protection and fire prevention work.

Villagers' committees and state enterprises and institutions in forest zones should establish basic-level forest protection and fire prevention organizations, delineate responsibility districts, and implement a responsibility system.

In large forest zones, forest protection may be strengthened using aircraft and additional facilities.

In forest zones on the borders of different administrative regions, the local people's governments concerned should establish joint forest protection organizations to take on forest protection.

Article 12. When a forest fire breaks out, the local people's government must immediately organize armymen and people to actively fight the fire. The commerce, grain, supply, and public health departments should efficiently supply material and medical care. The railway, communications, civil aviation, and post and telecommunications departments should provide means of transport and telecommunications on a priority basis.

Article 13. When a forest disease or insect pest occurs, the management organizations and individuals concerned should remedy it in good time. If the forest disease or insect pest is serious, local people's governments should take emergency remedial measures to prevent it from spreading and eliminate the hidden peril.

Article 14. The national objective for the percentage of forest cover is 30 percent. Local people's governments at and above county level should set the objectives of their administrative regions for the percentage of forest cover according to regional topography--generally speaking, more than 70 percent for mountainous regions, more than 40 percent for hilly land, and more than 10 percent for plains.

The percentage of forest cover is the part of the forest area expressed in hundredths in the country or in a region. Forest area means the area of trees with a canopy density of 0.3 or higher, the area of economic forests, and the area of bamboo groves. Also counted in the forest area are the shrubland under special state stipulations, forests surrounding farmland, and trees planted near villages, along roads and streams, and by houses.

Article 15. To ensure quality, trees should be planted according to technical rules for afforestation and with a scientific approach.

County-level people's governments should seriously check afforestation results and verify the areas before accepting them. They should check at least 2 percent of the afforested areas, and the annual afforestation quota should not be considered a fulfilled if less than 85 percent of the planted trees survive.

Article 16. According to the principles that management should be rational and exploitation should be permanent, state-operated forestry bureaus, lumber areas, state farms, factories and mines--units administering state-owned forests and woodlands--and counties--units administering collectively-owned forests and woodlands owned by rural residents--should draw up their annual logging quotas and report them to the higher departments. Forestry departments of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government will collect and balance these quotas, examine them with people's governments of the same level, and report them to the State Council for approval.

With the exception of the few provinces and autonomous regions whose reserves of grown and overgrown timber forests exceed the total reserves of timber forests by two-thirds, other provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government must assess their logging quotas in accordance with the principle that consumption of timber forests must be lower than their growth.

The annual logging quotas approved by the State Council are readjusted once every 5 years.

Article 17. Except for cutting fuel forests in rural residents' private hills, any logging of forests and woodlands operated by state-owned units, or owned by collectively-owned units, or trees on rural residents' private hills, must be incorporated into the state's annual timber production plan.

Article 18. A logging license is needed for cutting trees, except for bamboo, or bamboo in bamboo forests where bamboo production is not the main business, or cutting trees sporadically located in rural residents' private plots or in the vicinity of their houses.

According to different circumstances, units or individuals applying for logging licenses should submit the following documents: State-operated forestry bureaus, or state-operated lumber areas should submit documents regarding their logging zones' surveys and plans, and proof of their reforestation programs during the preceding year. Other units should submit documents indicating their logging purposes, location of logging, type of trees to be cut, woodland conditions, size of the area to be logged, timber reserves, logging methods, and reforestation measures. In addition to these documents, military units should also include documents of approval issued by a division-level organ or higher. Individual loggers should submit documents showing the location of logging, the size of areas to be logged, the type and the number of trees to be cut, timber reserves, and the period of reforestation.

Article 19. Aside from what have been prescribed in the Forest Law, logging licenses needed by counties' state-operated lumber areas, government organs, groups, or schools are issued by the forestry departments of the counties where they are located. Licenses needed by state-operated forestry bureaus, lumber areas, and other enterprises and institutions, as well as military units in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, and municipalities and autonomous prefectures with districts are issued by forestry departments of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government where they are located, or by units authorized by these departments. Licenses needed by state-operated forestry bureaus under the Ministry of Forestry are issued by the ministry, or by units it authorizes.

Except for special circumstances, departments and units in charge of issuing logging permits should finish processing applications for permits within a month of receiving the applications.

In case of emergency, under which on-the-spot logging is essential, applications for permits may be exempted. However, the units and departments handling emergency situations should report the logging situation to county-level forestry departments or above for the record.

Article 20. Forestry departments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, may draw up their own measures for controlling logging on the basis of the relevant regulations prescribed in the Forest Law and these rules.

Article 21. In accordance with Article 33 of the Forest Law, dressed timber hauled out of lumber-areas will be issued transportation permits, which will remain valid throughout the journey.

Units issuing transportation permits shall be designated by forestry departments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government.

Article 22. Disciplinary action for violations of the Forestry Law are as follows:

1. Anyone illegally chopping down less than 1 cubic meter of timber or not more than 50 young trees in a forestry zone, or not more than half a cubic meter of timber or less than 20 young trees in a nonforestry zone, or causing equivalent losses, is liable for compensation for the losses, replanting several dozen times more trees than he had chopped down, and paying a fine 4 to 8 times higher than the income he got from selling the timber. Anyone illegally chopping down not more than 5 cubic meters of timber or cutting down not more than 100 young trees in a forestry zone, or chopping not more than 2 cubic meters of timber or not more than 50 young trees in a nonforestry zone is liable for replanting 5 times the number of trees he had chopped down, and paying a fine 3 to 5 times higher than the income he got from selling the timber.

Anyone illegally chopping down more than 1 cubic meter of timber or more than 50 young trees in a forestry zone, or more than half a cubic meter of timber or more than 20 young trees in a nonforestry zone, or causing equivalent losses, is liable for compensation for the losses, replanting the trees, and paying a fine 6 to 11 times higher than he got from selling the timber. Anyone illegally chopping down more than 5 cubic meters of timber or over 100 young trees in a forestry zone, or more than 1 cubic meter of timber or more than 50 young trees in a nonforestry zone is liable for replanting the trees and paying a fine of 4 to 6 times the income he got from selling the timber.

The income acquired from illegally chopping down trees and selling timber shall be returned to the tree owner.

2. Anyone forging or selling logging or timber delivery permits shall be fined 50 to 100 yuan. Anyone making a profit shall have the profit confiscated and be fined three to six times the amount of profit he has made.

3. If the case is serious, a logging unit or individual who fails to reforest the land shall bear the reforestation expenses and pay a fine equal to the amount needed for reforestation.

4. Anyone setting fire to woodland during the fire-danger period in violation of regulations shall be fined 10 to 50 yuan. Anyone lighting a fire in violation of regulations and causing a forest fire is liable for reforesting the woodland within a time limit, compensating for damage, and paying a fine ranging from 50 to 500 yuan.

Article 23. Those who are involved in serious cases of felling forests or other trees indiscriminately or illegally, and those who commit other crimes in violation of the Forest Law, must be called to account by the judicial organ to affix their criminal responsibility according to law.

Article 24. Disciplinary sanctions against those who violate the Forest Law are to be decided by the department in charge of forestry affairs at or above county level, or units empowered to act on their behalf.

If a litigant does not agree with the decision of the department in charge of forestry affairs on the fine, he may file a complaint with the people's court within a month of receipt of the notice regarding the fine. The department in charge of forestry affairs may ask the people's court to enforce its decision on the fine, if the litigant neither files a complaint nor pays the fine before the deadline.

The forms for disciplinary sanctions in forestry are to be standardized by the Ministry of Forestry.

Article 25. Those who destroy shelter forests, economic forests, forests producing lumber for special purposes, precious trees, and forest resources in regions where natural resources are protected, should be called to account to affix their criminal liability according to law. They must also be severely punished according to the provisions in Article 22 of the rules.

Article 26. Those who are instructed to fill gaps with saplings, but fail to do so for one reason or another, may pay an afforestation fee so that the department in charge of forestry affairs can carry out the work for them after receiving payment.

Article 27. Local people's governments at all levels should strengthen the legal system and administrative work, and build a contingent of the public security force for forestry.

Article 28. The Ministry of Forestry is responsible for interpreting these rules.

Article 29. These rules shall go into effect on the day of promulgation.

/6662

CSO: 4007/414

NATIONAL

PROBLEMS IN PRODUCING FIBER PLANTS DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 86 p 2

[Article: "Problems That Should Be of Concern in Jute and Ambari Hemp Production"]

[Text] I. Production of Jute and Ambari Hemp Exceeds Sales; Growing Area Should Be Controlled

According to estimates made by the sectors concerned, in the 1985-1986 season China will need a total of about 37 million dan of raw jute and ambari hemp. If we add in some reserve supplements the total quantity required will measure approximately 40 million dan--only 56 percent of gross output. Production will exceed sales by 30 million dan. Production of jute and ambari hemp has risen sharply and the price of new hemp entering the market has changed drastically. Aside from relative stability in Jiangsu and other provinces where production and sales are basically balanced, price-cutting measures have been adopted and market prices are weak in Shandong, Henan, Anhui, Hunan, and other provinces where production exceeds sales. In Nan Xian, the major hemp-producing area of Hunan, more than 200,000 dan of hemp, or one-fourth of the county's gross output for the year, has been stored to wait for a rise in prices. We should be very concerned about the current state of nationwide overproduction and we should place suitable controls on growing areas, particularly in provinces (or autonomous regions) where production outstrips sales. Based on a clear understanding of the situation in a particular locale, we must promptly convey information to hemp farmers, enhance planning and guidance, and prohibit arbitrary expansion.

II. Production and Sales of Ramie Are Basically Balanced; We Must Concentrate Our Efforts on Raising Unit Yields and Improving Quality

Chinese ramie and processed goods made therefrom are used largely for export; foreign sales account for over three-fourths of total output. The United States is the major importer of Chinese ramie. In the past 2 years the United States has not imposed quota restrictions on flaxen textiles, and consequently exports have been stable and the assortment of exports has been expanded from bolts of grey cloth, strips of linen, and ramie yarn to spun and stitched textiles of raw ramie and cotton-ramie blends. However, we must be aware that the current procurement price for domestic ramie has risen from 140 yuan per

dan to 300 yuan per dan, and the cost of export foreign exchange has increased. The foreign trade sector is having difficulty operating.

Here in China, summer costumes of blended ramie fiber and fabrics of blended polyester and ramie are welcomed more and more by consumers. Good reports have been made of the several exhibition sales held by the industrial and commercial sectors. Demand has exceeded supplies for all the goods on display and shoppers have had to line up and scramble to buy the products. The problem is that industrial production costs are rather high, so much so that deficits ensue, and this has affected the growth and development of markets for domestic sales. Right now there is also a very limited volume of cloth sold for use in apparel and so forth.

By and large, ramie production is now basically in balance with sales. Recent occurrences of insufficient supplies to meet demand, value stimulation, and the trend of continued rapid expansion facing ramie production should concern us. Actually, ramie exports and domestic sales alike have been limited. Because their processing techniques are not up to standard, township enterprises and independently operated small-scale ramie degumming plants produce goods that do not meet quality requirements. Considering the limited capacity of the international market, it is very hard to keep up the momentum of current growth. Therefore, the tight situation in domestic demand for ramie will loosen up some and the purchase price may well decline. In ramie production China must pay close attention to changes in foreign and domestic market demand. We must develop steadily and expend more efforts to raise unit yields and product quality, and it is inadvisable for us to make large or sudden increases in growing area.

III. Flax Output Has Declined Due to Natural Disasters; Supplies Are Quite Short of Demand

Flax production and processing are mostly concentrated in Heilongjiang, where production and sales are in balance. For the past few years flax, flaxen yarn, and textiles made therefrom have been entering the international market and sales have been good. The domestic market has also expanded from tent production to use of these cloths in clothing--a move for which there is consumer enthusiasm--and our flax-spinning capacity has grown correspondingly. In 1985 gross output declined due to natural disasters; thus supplies are quite short of demand.

The various hemp plants have many uses and produce excellent economic results. As for development, the range of uses and the demand for hemp are expanding constantly. There are bright developmental prospects for opening up new uses, expanding processing capabilities, meeting domestic market needs, and increasing foreign exchange from exports. China has enormous potential for developing hemp production, and our farmers are quite enthusiastic about its cultivation. Right now we urgently need to plan and guide production arrangements; pay close attention to major historic experiences; enhance investigative research into hemp production, supply, and demand; provide timely information on changes in domestic and foreign markets; and augment foresight.

12510

CSO: 4007/325

NATIONAL

IMPORTANCE OF SORGHUM PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 86 p 3

[Editorial by Wang Fude [3769 1381 1795] and Shi Xiaoda [0670 6906 6671] under the rubric "Informal Essays on Science and Technology": "We cannot Neglect Sorghum Production"]

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan China achieved notable success in sorghum production and scientific research on sorghum. A number of new hybrids and varieties were bred and disseminated: Hebei Hybrid No 1, Liaoning Hybrid No 1, Shenyang agricultural 447, Shenyang Hybrid No 1, Tie Hybrid No 7, Jin Hybrid No 83, Zhe Hybrid No 12, Ao Hybrid No 1, Ke Hybrid No 12, Wai 17, and Commodity Grain No 3. These varieties are high yielding, high quality, widely adaptive, and highly resistant, and all have been disseminated over areas ranging from one hundred thousand to several hundred thousand mu. Based on partial statistics from 12 provinces and autonomous regions, during the Sixth 5-Year Plan the growing area for new sorghum hybrids and varieties reached 20 million-plus mu, bringing in cash benefits of over 200 million yuan.

In addition, we have made gratifying progress in research on new sorghum breeding methods, large-scale high-yield cultivation techniques, and, in particular, multipurpose sorghum uses such as sorghum beer, alcohol made from sorghum stalks and grain, and green fodder.

Despite the fact that during the Sixth 5-Year Plan China's sorghum growing area declined 24.2 percent compared with the period of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, because of the dissemination of new hybrids and varieties and the application of assorted other technical achievements in production, the sorghum yield per unit of growing area increased 26.2 percent over that of the Fifth 5-Year Plan. Gross output has been basically unaffected.

Sorghum is one of China's age-old agricultural crops. It is resistant to drought and waterlogging, and tolerant of salinity, alkalinity, and infertile soil; it has a powerful capacity to withstand natural disasters. Compared with other grain crops, sorghum is more suited to cultivation in arid and semiarid regions and in infertile, low-lying, waterlogged, saline, and alkaline regions. There are several hundred million mu of arid and semiarid land in China. Consequently, expanding sorghum production to suit local

conditions in these areas is an effective means of withstanding natural disasters, conserving water use, and ensuring stable grain production. Furthermore, the entire sorghum plant is prized: both seed grains and stalks are principal raw materials in brewing, sugar refining, and feed processing, and stalks can also be plaited or made into paper. So long as we attach importance to developmental research enhancing multipurpose sorghum uses, there are broad prospects for sorghum.

12510

CSO: 4007/372

NATIONAL

IMPROVED WATER WORKS HELP SPRING PRODUCTION

OWO61335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 6 May 86

[By reporter Cui Lisha]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Irrigation and water conservancy works renovated in the past winter-spring period throughout China have benefited spring production. According to incomplete statistics, efforts made during that period have laid the foundation for this year's agricultural production by increasing, improving, and restoring more than 12 million mu of irrigated areas and increasing and improving some 3 million mu of areas free from water-logging. It is learned that since last winter, many places have launched an active drive to build and renovate irrigation and water conservancy works. By the end of March, more than 39 million people throughout China had turned out to help with the construction and renovation of water works, completing 1.9 billion cubic meters of earthwork, equivalent to half the total earthwork completed in the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

With the return of spring, these renovated irrigation and water conservancy works have started bringing benefits to spring irrigation and farming. Spring irrigated areas in Shandong Province this year increased by 15 million mu over last year. By the end of March, Shanxi Province had completed more than 58,000 water conservancy works and built or renovated 3,068 kilometers of leak-proof irrigation ditches. From late February to the latter half of March, Shanxi Province put more than 28,000 water conservancy facilities into service for fighting drought and spring irrigation, increasing the irrigated areas by 1.5 million mu over last year. In addition to repairing water conservancy installations vandalized seriously in recent years, Shaanxi Province has also concentrated on renovating and reinforcing water works this year, thereby facilitating winter and spring irrigation and increasing the spring irrigated area by more than 4 million mu. With the removal of sludge and the renovation of water works, the water utilization rate has improved, reducing the average per-mu rate by 1 yuan or so.

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CSO: 4007/406

NATIONAL

SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION OUTLOOK ASSESSED

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Zhang Shouzhun [1728 1343 6150]: "Chinese Sugar Beet Production: Current Situation and Future Development"]

[Text] The history of sugar beet cultivation as raw material for sugar refining is rather short in China. In 1949, only 239,000 mu of sugar beets were planted, comprising 12.8 percent of the total area devoted to sugar crops and amounting to 191,000 tons in gross output. By 1983, the total area devoted to sugar beets had grown to 8.15 million mu while gross output amounted to 9.18 million tons, increases of 33-fold and 47-fold, respectively. Sugar beet plantings now comprise around 45 percent of the total area devoted to sugar crops. The sugar beet segment of overall sugar crop production has also risen notably--from 3.5 percent in 1949 to 21.9 percent in 1983.

Growth of sugar beet production has been rapid worldwide. By the beginning of the 1980's, there were 44 nations planting a total area of 134.66 million mu of sugar beets for a total yield of 270 million tons. The reason for this rapid growth is that the factories processing sugar beets provide byproducts which serve as raw materials to the chemical industry and an abundance of highly nutritious feed for livestock in addition to edible sugar.

There is still a great deal of potential growth for China's sugar beet industry in the northeast, north, and northwest, where abundant resources and large diurnal fluctuations in temperature make for a high sugar content on an expanded area of cultivation. Development of sugar beet production can be linked to development of the livestock industry. The prospects for improved unit yields is also great. The 1983 national average was 2,251 jin per mu--just half the average worldwide and much lower than in such countries as the United States, France, The FRG, and Japan. Therefore, the emphasis from now on should be on increasing unit yields. Doubling unit yield is the same as doubling area.

The low unit yields and drop in sugar content now suffered in the industry in China has a number of causes, which primarily are as follows:

1. The area under cultivation is dispersed.
2. Field maintenance is difficult, and the number of plants per unit of area is low.
3. Product quality is low and the extent of yield increases is small.
4. Damage from diseases, pests, and weeds cannot be eliminated in a timely fashion.

The following usggestions are offered to increase the quantity and quality of sugar beet yields.

1. A sensible distribution of established sugar beet production bases, including high-yield, stable yield, and high sugar-yield production bases in the northern and western part of the Songnen plain in the northeast, the Hetao region of Nei Monggol, and northern Xinjiang. These bases should amount to around 15 percent of the total arable land in the counties in which they are located, in accordance with the principle of appropriate concentration. Crop rotation should be practiced every 5 years, and production by specialized households promoted.
2. A system for publicizing technology should be set up and fortified to spread new technology. High-yield, high sugar-content model stations and technology outreach classes should be established.
3. A system for reproducing improved strains should be improved to replace old varieties as rapidly as possible. It should focus on seed management which assesses the value of dissemination and the scope of utilization for sugar beets. Reproduction and dissemination should be carried out in a planned fashion.
4. High prices for high quality should be implemented, along with promotion of a contract system for production and sales. This will help support farmer enthusiasm for producing sugar beets. The comprehensive utilization of by-products of sugar beet processing should be vigorously expanded.
5. S&T research and personnel cultivation should be augmented. There are currently few researchers in this area with many weaknesses and employing backward research techniques. Research should be emphasized and intensified, and bolstered with necessary instruments and equipment. This will speed up the selection and cultivation of new and improved strains and the search for new technical steps for cultivating higher yields and higher sugar contents.

12303

CSO: 4007/344

NATIONAL

MORE PEASANTS RELIEVED FROM POVERTY

OW130136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)—Civil affairs departments throughout China have helped 690,000 peasant households escape from poverty by offering interest-free loans or rendering assistance gratis over the past year, today's ECONOMIC DAILY reported.

In late 1984 the State Council issued a circular calling for immediate assistance to the poor areas of the country. The Ministry of Civil Affairs raised 380 million yuan in relief funds to aid 146 disaster-ridden counties in 21 provinces and autonomous regions.

The funds were raised through different channels including the central government, banks, the collectives, relatives and friends; the funds local administrations raised accounted for more than 60 percent.

Among the 146 poor counties, the civil affairs departments selected 3.2 million of the poorest people from 690,000 families to be the first beneficiaries.

Local authorities also helped the poor peasants to set up enterprises or organize specialized production. Jiangxi Province set up factories to process the feathers and meat provided by families specializing in raising ducks--previously among the poorest of the peasants.

Scientists also actively offered their help by conducting surveys, training personnel and providing scientific information to those areas.

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CSO: 4020/323

NATIONAL

FACTORS IN REVISING PLANTING COMPOSITION DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Shu Ping [6615 6097]: "Six Relationships To Be Handled in Readjusting Planting Composition"]

[Text] Changing the old planting composition and establishing a new one suited to the circumstances of commodity economic development is a major problem in the readjustment of rural industrial composition. Since 1979 China has made great progress and accumulated considerable experience in readjusting planting composition.

At the National Agricultural Conference convened at the end of 1985, agricultural comrades from all over expressed the opinion that the readjustment of planting composition in the last 7 years can be divided into two stages:

In the first 6 years adjustments were made primarily to make production adaptable and to supplement product shortages. For the most part we adopted suitable measures to reduce the grain growing area, increase the proportion of cash crops, reform the cropping system, readjust the regional distribution of farm crops, and substantially increase prices for farm and sideline products. Consequently, we have brought about rapid, sustained growth in agriculture. During those 6 years the area of China sown in grain crops was reduced 110 million mu, while total yield increased at a rate of 5 percent per year. The value of output from cultivation rose 47.6 percent and output values in forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines, and fishery increased 123 percent. Consequently, optimum conditions and opportunities were created for comprehensive, large-scale readjustments in 1985.

As for adjusting cultivation, in 1985 rural areas all over China further revised the grain crop ratio, methodically reduced the cotton growing area, and readjusted agricultural distribution and the farm crop mix. In particular, some areas began to put an emphasis on expanding the scope and intensity of cultivation and developing feed crops and produce-related processing industries. Cultivation broke free from the confines of grain and cash crops. While the value of output from cultivation remained more or less

on a par with that of the previous year, growth of cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines, fishery, township enterprises, and tertiary rural industry all exceeded levels for the previous 6 years.

Reviewing 7 years of experience, particularly the revisions of the past year, comrades in the agricultural sector believe we must manage the following relationships in adjusting planting composition:

1. The relationship between planting adjustments and adjustments in other industries. This is a prominent problem in the revision of rural industrial composition. In Chinese agriculture the proportions of forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines, and fishery are very small and rural industrial, commercial, construction, transportation, and service professions are poorly developed. Accelerating the rate of growth in these industries is absolutely essential if we are to arrive at a beneficial cycle and develop commodity production in agriculture, and if agriculture is to double and the peasantry achieve prosperity. This acceleration will also bring about the conditions for revising and expanding cultivation. We must continue to exert ourselves in this area for some time to come. At the same time, we must realize that cultivation is still the basis for revising agriculture and the entire rural economy. Only if we achieve synchronous adjustments and steady growth in cultivation can we have reliable and assured adjustments and growth in other professions. However, some locales have ignored the fundamental role of cultivation and have relaxed leadership in grain production. Some new discordant factors have arisen requiring further readjustments. This illustrates that, in making revisions, we must have a firm understanding of the entire substance of rural industrial composition. We must base everything on "coordination," and we cannot revise only certain levels or a few specific sectors or industries. This is even more important in developed regions and on the outskirts of medium and large cities.

2. The relationship between grain crops and cash crops. In readjusting the internal composition of cultivation, good momentum has arisen in the past few years. Grain production has increased and cash crop harvests have risen. However, in 1985 there was little enthusiasm for grain farming, and both gross output and unit yield declined while certain cash crops were expanded too quickly and abruptly. This illustrates that, aside from the effects of certain policy factors, grain's basic role has been neglected. In the first place, although the grain supply is nearly 800 jin per capita, relatively speaking this is still a low level. Furthermore, subsistence needs for approximately 10 percent of the population have yet to be met. Grain remains a matter of overall importance for the national economy, the people's livelihood, and agriculture itself. In the second place, comprehensive expansion of cash crops during the past few years has really been built upon a foundation of increased domestic grain production and some supplemental use of imported grain crops. If we do not face up to this fundamental role it will be difficult to continue expanding cash crops.

3. The relationship between growing area and increased unit yield. Right now there is only 1 mu, 4 fen of cultivated land per capita in China. Under these limited growing conditions we should seek to expand grain and cash crops alike by emphasizing increased unit yields. We cannot look upon readjustment as

merely an increase or decline in crop area, and we especially cannot regard it as a reduction in grain growing area. We must include increases in unit yields and utilization of land resources within readjustment. For the past 6 years the adjustments to grain area have been fairly consistent: Sown area has been reduced an average of 19 million mu per year and unit yield has risen an average of 6.1 percent per year, ensuring a rate of 4.9 percent annual growth in gross output. This shows that area reductions have been specifically reductions in grain area. We must take into consideration the degree to which unit yield can rise under current conditions: Where it can be increased by a large margin we can reduce the growing area substantially in order to ensure a steady growth in gross output.

4. The relationship between quantity and quality of farm produce. At present, our first priority is still to produce a sufficient quantity of farm produce to satisfy social needs. For commodity production, however, if we stress only quantity and ignore quality, it will be hard to achieve optimum economic results. China's agricultural exports are not very competitive; most of our fruit can only be sold by street peddlers in Hong Kong and Macao, and, due to quality problems, the husked rice that used to sell in such large quantities has declined year after year. As a result, based on the basic production link, we must strive to readjust the breed assortment and improve the quality of farm produce. In addition, there is an inverse correlation between yield and quality in farm crop breeds at any given time. Given a guaranteed quantity of farm produce, to realize breed diversification and improvement we should gradually reduce growing areas for certain high-yield, low-quality household breeds.

5. The relationship between managing matters based on natural laws and management based on economic patterns. In the past few years we have universally stressed the use of planting measures suited to local conditions, and we have done a pretty good job of bringing natural advantages into play. As agriculture becomes more commercial, economic patterns will play a greater and greater limiting role. Areas of Hebei, Shandong, and Henan have natural advantages for developing cotton production. In the past few years, whenever China has been short of cotton major efforts to expand cotton production have conformed to natural laws and economic patterns alike. In the past 2 years our cotton shortage has changed to surplus, and if we continue to expand the cotton growing area it will be impossible to turn the cotton produced into commercial goods. Consequently, at the same time as we bring natural advantages to bear in suiting measures to local conditions, we must also consider the possibilities under current economic conditions and the market demands of society. In this way we can organically integrate management of affairs based on natural laws with management based on economic patterns, and only then can we transform natural advantages into product advantages, commodity advantages, and overall economic advantages.

6. The relationship of goods production to processing, preservation, transportation, sales, funding, and technology. As the quantity of produce from cultivation increased, the proportion entering the market as commodities grows ever larger. In the past 2 years "selling problems" or "buying problems" have appeared in some localities, all related to inhibited circulation and the local inability to process, preserve, and transform

produce to raise its value. In the process of revision, whatever we research and develop, wherever we make reductions, and however major the steps we take, we must always take into consideration our capabilities in processing, preservation, transportation, sales, funding, and technology. Then we must resolve goods production and support measures to mesh with these capabilities. In readjusting the grain growing area, Fujian proposed that "the extent of our grain transport capabilities will determine what size steps are to be taken in the readjustment process." This is a very good practice.

Comrades in the agricultural sector have also stressed proper handling of the relationship between macroeconomic controls and microeconomic stimulation, and correct management of relationships among economic benefits, social benefits, and ecological benefits, as well as other problems. They believe that we should apply a systematic and comprehensive viewpoint, conscientiously review our experiences, research ways to deal with the situation, and do a better job of revisions during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

12510

CSO: 4007/325

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

LOANS FOR RURAL POOR--Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--The Agricultural Bank of China plans to lend 1.5 billion yuan to help develop poor areas over the next 5 years, today's ECONOMIC DAILY reported. Bank officials have instructed local branches to ensure that money is provided for peasants in poor areas--many of them remote parts inhabited by ethnic minorities--to feed and clothe themselves. At a recent national meeting held in Xinyang, Henan Province, bank officials stressed the importance of relaxing loan restrictions in such cases. Interest can be waived on loans to companies and building schemes in these areas which have closed or been suspended through lack of money, and repayment terms can be extended for money borrowed before 1978. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 19 May 86 OW] /6662

MODERNIZED RICE STOCK PRODUCTION--Changsha, May 19 (XINHUA)--China's first modernized base for producing breeder seeds of rice will be completed this year in central China's Hunan Province, according to local officials. Covering 40 hectares, it will produce 300,000 kg of breeder seeds annually. Every four to five years, the province will be able to rejuvenate its rice varieties, and this is expected to help increase the rice output by 500,000 tons a year. The production base will be fully mechanized. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 19 May 86 OW] /6662

LOANS FOR PEASANTS--Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)--The Agricultural Bank of China is helping 100 million rural households boost production by providing them with more loans, the ECONOMIC DAILY reported today. A total of 13.97 billion yuan was granted to individual peasants by the bank and credit cooperatives in the first four months of this year, accounting for 87 percent of the total agricultural loans in this period. The proportion was up 18 percent over that of last year, the paper said. Of the loans, 87 percent were used for the purchase of seeds, chemical fertilizer, draught animals, oil and spare parts for farm machines. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0158 GMT 17 May 86 OW] /6662

WATERMELON AREA INCREASES--Based on estimates by the Agricultural Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery, this year the area planted to watermelon (including muskmelon) will increase over last year. Based on statistics from 13 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, the planned area is 9,533,000 mu, an increase of 17 percent over last year's 8,166,000 mu; Henan, Hunan, Liaoning, and Shaanxi will have a more than 20 percent increase in area. [Text] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 86 p 2]

NORTHERN SHELTERBELT TO BE EXTENDED--Yinchuan, 9 May (XINHUA)--The green "great wall" in northern China has been extended by 556,000 hectares so far this year, an official of the forestry ministry said here today. Between 1978 and 1985, a 7,000 km tree belt was planted from Heilongjiang province in northeast China, traversing the loess highlands, skirting the deserts and plateau of Qinghai province, and ending in the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region to control soil erosion and halt desert encroachment there. The State Council, China's highest governing body, decided to plant 6.3 million hectares of trees as a shelterbelt in 466 counties in 11 provinces, autonomous regions and Beijing municipality in ten years starting from this year, and raise the forest coverage rate from 5.9 percent last year to 7.7 percent by 1995 in those areas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 9 May 86 OW] /12913

THINK TANK AIDS FARMERS--Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY asks agricultural officials throughout China to seek expert advice from a special agricultural think tank helping farmers since it was founded 2 years ago. "Officials involved in farming should be more open to the opinions of experts to eliminate blind spots and to improve efficiency in their work," the communist party newspaper says. According to the paper, the Beijing Think Tank, with 70 agricultural scientists, has been successfully advising China's leaders since 1984. The fine breeds of grain, maize, soybeans and vegetables that the scientists proposed planting have reaped good harvests, the paper says. And the yield of cross-bred rice they suggested planting in 700,000 hectares has been one-fourth larger than the country's average. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 8 May 86 OW] /12232

AGRICULTURAL TESTING CENTERS--Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--China has set up nine agricultural testing centers in major grain producing areas, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries today. The centers offer services in analysing and testing soil, fertilizer, the quality of crops and side-line products, pesticides, animal diseases and nutritional elements of feed and fodder. Over the past few years, the centers have undertaken 1.35 million items of services and 114 research projects and trained a large number of technical personnel, an official from the ministry said. Set up 3 years ago, the nine testing centers are in Beijing, Shaanxi, Hubei, Xinjiang, Jilin, Guangdong and Jiangsu and have 400 technical personnel. The testing center in Jilin Province has screened a number of good soybean strains and completed testing and analysis of the nutritional composition of the more than 2,200 local soybean strains, the official said. The new strain "Jilin No 20" was trial planted on 13,000 hectares last year, showing remarkable increases in output. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2354 GMT 12 May 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4020/323

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

FORUM DISCUSSES RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEAST ECONOMIC ZONE

SK220140 Shenyang DONGBEI JINGJI BAO in Chinese No 25 5 Apr 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The Northeast China Economic Zone Planning Office of the State Council held a forum on rural development of the Northeast China Economic Zone in Shenyang from 25 to 29 March. The forum focused on studying and discussing the issues concerning facilitating lateral economic cooperation and developing rural commodity production series.

Wang Luming and Peng Mengyu, deputy directors of the Northeast China Economic Zone Planning Office, presided over the forum and delivered speeches there. Also present at the forum were Su Ping [5685 1456], secretary general of the Northeast China Economic Zone Planning Office, and Li Yunzhong [2621 0061 0112], deputy secretary general of the Northeast China Economic Zone Planning Office. Attending the forum were responsible comrades of rural work departments; rural committees; rural research development centers; agricultural division offices; agricultural, animal husbandry, and fishery departments; and agricultural and forestry offices of the planning and economic committees from Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang Provinces, and Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. Also present at the forum were responsible comrades of the Songliao committee under the Ministry of Water Resource and Electric Power. Specialists and professors from relevant departments were also invited to attend the forum.

At the forum, Comrade Wang Luming delivered a speech entitled "Cooperate To Develop Rural Commodity Production Series."

The forum defined eight questions concerning studying the rural development of the Northeast China Economic Zone in 1986. They are as follows: Make a strategic study of the rural development of the Northeast China Economic Zone, compile a handbook on the agricultural resources and rural social economy of the Northeast China Economic Zone, make a study of the issue concerning stabilizing and developing grain and soybean production, make a study of the issues concerning rationally developing and using water resources and keeping balance between supply and demand, make a study of the development of town and township enterprises, make a study of forestry construction and the development of mountainous areas, make a study of rural environmental protection and agricultural ecologic construction, and make a study of issues concerning developing and using grasslands and preventing the grasslands from turning into sandy areas.

In accordance with the spirit of "gradually setting up the organizations in charge of sponsoring joint conferences of various trades in Northeast China in order to further facilitate the lateral cooperation among relevant trades," through consultation, the forum decided to set up the rural development strategic research society, the agricultural, scientific and technological information exchange centers, the land management association, and the joint and coordination group for producing and marketing agricultural and sideline products under the Northeast China Economic Zone.

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CS0: 4007/414

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BIGGER WHEAT HARVESTS--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--This year's wheat output in Henan province, one of China's main producers, is expected to exceed last year's 15,580,000 tons, provincial officials forecast, while another major producer, Shandong province, is expecting to reap a record 15 million ton harvest. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 9 May OW] /12913

CSO: 4020/317

ANHUI

GOVERNOR CITES IMPORTANCE OF SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST

OW121148 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] Have a clear understanding of the current agricultural production situation, do a still better job in grain work, strive to fulfill the task of this year's purchase of summer grain and oil-bearing crops, and strengthen the leadership over the grain work--this is the gist of Governor Wang Yuzhao's talk at the provincial meeting on grain work yesterday morning.

After dwelling on the current agricultural production situation in our province and the several tasks related to grain which must be done well, Governor Wang emphatically pointed out how to strive to fulfill the task of this year's purchase of summer grain and oil-bearing crops. He made six points:

1. It is necessary to fully understand the importance of carrying out the task of purchasing summer grain and oil-bearing crops.

Governor Wang said: The amount of summer grain purchase accounts for over 80 percent of the total output of the production period of the year, while that of rapeseed, over 90 percent. Performance of the task of purchasing summer grain and oil-bearing crops has a direct bearing on the performance of the whole year's task. The central authorities have decided that provinces that fail to fulfill this year's grain purchase task will suffer a reduction in their grain allotment; that means, a reduction of grain allotment for everybody. Importance of this should be understood.

2. It is necessary to educate peasants to seriously fulfill their grain contracts.
3. It is necessary to enforce the policy on purchase prices and the quality requirement.
4. It is imperative not to relax the necessary administrative control.
5. The purchasing methods should be improved.

Without exception, cash must be paid for purchase of grain and oil-bearing crops. Sellers must be paid in full. Grain stations must not withhold any portion of the payment on behalf of any units or individuals.

6. A strict system of responsibility should be enforced in purchasing grain and oil-bearing crops. The county head is responsible for his county's failure to fulfill the task of grain purchase. Leading cadres of grain departments, industry and commerce administration bureaus, banks, and supply and marketing cooperatives are responsible for all problems of their respective units.

/9274

CS0: 4007/408

ANHUI

AUDITS REVEAL NUMEROUS CRIMES IN GRAIN SYSTEM

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Wei Youwen [5898 2589 2429]: "Some Economic Crimes in Anhui's Grain System"]

[Text] Anhui has united its reformed party and launched a full-scale audit of the grain system. Up to the present, 85.7 percent of all grain stations, grain warehouses, and food product factories have been audited. The audits have revealed 356 cases of economic crimes.

Discoveries from the audits reveal that illegal economic activities in the grain system are serious:

1. There are many large and important cases. Investigations have uncovered 185 cases each involving illegal sales of more than 50,000 jin of grain coupons. There were 66 cases involving large sums of money. Of these, 41 cases each involved more than 10,000 yuan, 15 cases each involving more than 50,000 yuan, 8 cases each involving more than 100,000 yuan, and 1 case involving 300,000 yuan. For example, Suo Lifang of Funan County's Zhonggangji and his accomplices purchased more than 1.9 million jin of grain coupons from Wuhu, Guichi, Fuyang, Yingshang, and other places, and connived with grain departments to purchase these illegally large quantities in order to obtain huge profits.
2. There is fraudulent reporting of prices under the cover of the unit or collective, then private distribution of the profits, thus constituting a crime. Jiang Gaotian, the director of Dangshan County's Dazhai grain station, and Yang Jide, the assistant director, illegally used more than 100,000 yuan of public funds to privately purchase more than 729,000 jin of wheat from Henan, which they then sold to the grain station at a higher price and made more than 14,500 yuan for themselves.
3. False purchases and sales are exceptionally evident. Investigations have uncovered 213 cases in the province of false purchases and sales of grain that were illegal. Mu Zhishen, the responsible person at Mengcheng County's Chanzhakou substation, connived with storeman Guan Yanzhong to falsely record the purchase of 720,000 jin of grain, resulting in private gain of more than 6,000 yuan. At the same time Mu and Guan, using the names of the seed company and the supply and marketing cooperative, illegally bought and sold 15.72 million jin of sweet potatoes, pocketing

more than 43,000 yuan from price differentials, lining their pockets with public funds.

4. Illegal trade in grain coupons is serious. The illegal trade of grain coupons in the province exceeds more than 47.31 million jin. Some basic level grain stations know the law but break it anyhow. Some offenders openly purchase grain coupons from grain coupon sellers. Some grain stations have their staff purchase grain coupons everywhere. Some directly arrange with grain coupon sellers to change the "normal price to a negotiated price", or "negotiated price to above-quota". Six staff members of Funan County's Zhuzhai grain station purchased grain coupons from the public and then arranged to change their categories. Some manipulated more than 200,000 jin, and others manipulated more than 600,000 jin. The recordkeeper and the antichemical worker also manipulated more than 600,000 jin, each making more than 50,000 yuan in profits.

5. There are many cases of corruption, making up 50 percent of all cases.

6. There are cases where grain has been stolen from state granaries. Wang Zhiming, a worker at Zongyang County's Wuju grain substation, connived with peasant Tao Fangkou to use phony methods to take more than 50,000 jin for themselves. Liu Shifa, a storeman at the Fengyu grain station in the same county, used the opportunity while transferring grain from the Shihe grain station in the same county to divert 60,000 jin of early rice to his own pockets.

Of the above-mentioned cases that have appeared in Anhui's grain system, 328 have been closed and 347 individuals have been punished.

12994/9835

CSO: 4007/299

MEETING STRESSES FLOOD, DROUGHT PREVENTION

OW140804 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial Flood-Prevention and Drought-Combating Command held a meeting in Hefei from 7 to 9 May on preventing floods and combating droughts. The meeting arranged this year's flood-prevention and drought-combating work.

Governor Wang Yuzhao and Vice Governor Meng Fulin attended and addressed the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: Since the foundation of the People's Republic, particularly the last 2 years, we have invested a large amount of manpower, materials, and funds in water conservancy projects have played a role in resisting floods and droughts and promoting good agricultural harvests. However, we have also suffered various property damages and losses because many of our water conservancy facilities are worn out and are poorly managed. Moreover, poor river-dredging work has made existing water conservancy facilities incapable of fighting natural calamities. Therefore, good flood-prevention and drought-combating work is of great significance to Anhui's economic development and reaping good agricultural harvests this year.

In view of Anhui's reality, the meeting put forward concrete demands for this year's flood--revention and drought-combating work:

1. Flood-prevention facilities should be inspected and flood-prevention measures should be implemented before floods occur.
2. It is necessary to improve the management of existing water wells, pumping stations, and mechanical and electric pumping equipment in areas north of the Huaihe, and damaged water conservancy facilities there should be repaired as soon as possible. From this year on, 1.5 million mu of land should be either restored or turned into irrigated areas annually in the province.
3. It is necessary to do serious river-dredging work.
4. All mechanical and electric pumping equipment in the province should be inspected, and if necessary repaired, so that they are constantly kept in good operating condition.

5. People in hilly areas should pay attention to storing and conserving water and prepare against droughts.

6. All reservoirs should institute and enforce strict management rules and regulations, conduct strict inspections to eliminate hidden dangers, ensure safety during floods, and prevent accidents.

7. It is necessary to pay attention to urban flood-prevention work and ensure safety of cities during floods.

/9274

CSO: 4007/408

ANHUI

TIGHTER CONTROL OVER LAND MANAGEMENT URGED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 86 p 2

[Commentary by ANHUI RIBAO staff commentator: "Enhance Land Management, Prohibit Indiscriminate Land Occupation and Cultivation"]

[Text] Land is the most precious natural resource: It is the material foundation for all production, construction, and human subsistence. In China there is a large population and little land; we have insufficient reserves of arable land. A basic national policy that we must insist on for the long term is to value completely every inch of land and to utilize it sensibly--to be conscientious in safeguarding arable land. In the past few years the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have issued repeated injunctions prohibiting the indiscriminate occupation and misuse of arable land and the waste and destruction of land resources. Anhui has also formulated methods for conducting supervision of state construction and of village and town housing construction on the land. However, in many locales the unhealthy trend toward indiscriminate occupation and misuse of arable land is still spreading and growing, and considerable stretches of high-yield land and vegetable bases on the outskirts of cities and towns, around villages, and along roadsides have been taken over. According to incomplete statistics compiled in Fuyang Prefecture in 1984, peasant house building has taken over nearly 40,000 mu of arable land. The primary reason for this phenomenon is that some areas have relaxed land management and have not rigorously controlled examination and approval procedures for nonagricultural land use. In particular, in using land for building township enterprises we have not handled land requisition procedures according to stipulations. According to one survey, township enterprises in one county-level city have built 12 brickyards, occupying a total of 1,500 mu of arable land, without going through any requisition formalities. Some land has been commandeered and not put to use, causing arable land to lie waste.

If this kind of situation is allowed to develop freely it will certainly lead to major problems and bequeath suffering to future generations. According to statistics, in the early period after the founding of the PRC, people in Anhui occupied 2.74 mu of arable land per capita. In the 30 years from 1954 to 1984 arable land declined by a total of nearly 10 million mu and population rose 83.1 percent, so per-capita holdings of arable land fell to 1.33 mu--a reduction of more than half. On the average, arable land declines 660,000-

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plus mu per year and population increases by 660,000 people. The annual decrease in arable land and increase in population are approximately equal in size to a medium-sized county. Every level of leadership must attach the highest importance to this problem and adopt powerful measures to manage the land satisfactorily.

First, every level of government must quickly build and perfect land management organizations and conscientiously administer the land in the areas under their own jurisdictions. They must indulge in less idle talk, undertake more practical matters, benefit future generations, and assume responsibility for their descendents. Second, we must carry out a comprehensive investigation to deal with indiscriminate occupation and misuse of arable land, and we must make this unhealthy trend a major component of party rectification. Third, we must further revise and perfect land management laws and regulations and strictly prohibit land transactions, covert transactions, rentals, private deed transfers, and changes of land rights categories at will. We can also explore the use of economic measures and methods of macroeconomic control to administer the land. For example, we can collect a vegetable land construction fund, try out control quotas for nonagricultural construction on the land, and collect reclamation funds and land-use taxes. In short, we must adopt strong, vigorous economic, administrative, and legal measures, and we must value and sensibly utilize every inch of land in order to improve the land utilization ratio.

12510

CS0: 4007/321

ANHUI

USE OF FEED SOURCES TO DEVELOP ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DISCUSSED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Wang Zaikun [3769 6528 3540] of the Anhui Agronomy Institute:
"Developing the Use of Feed Resources for Vigorous Growth of Animal Husbandry"]

[Text] Feed resources are the material basis for developing animal husbandry. As living standards have continued to rise in recent years, demand for meat products has continued to increase and the crunch between grain supplies and demand for livestock has continued to worsen. The State Economic Commission has made development of feed resources one of the mainstays for developing the nation's feed industry; and Anhui Province has given the project top priority for its animal husbandry research during the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The current picture for feed resources shows an urgent need for readjustment for varieties high in energy content and a rather severe shortage of those high in protein. The production of additives is still in its infancy. Moreover, irrational use continues to be a problem. The following points are noted for expanding use of the province's feed resources:

1. Adjusting the makeup of livestock and poultry, utilization of coarse green feeds and development of grass-feeding domestic animals: Surveys on the 1984 makeup of Anhui's domestic animals (by household) show that hogs comprise 62.49 percent of the total while cattle and sheep together comprise 28.98 percent. Of the latter, dairy cattle comprise a mere 0.08 percent. Animal husbandry has expanded in Anhui in recent years but the rise in the proportion of cattle and sheep has not been very large. Hogs and poultry which are one-feed animals lack the ability to feed on coarse green feeds and have high requirements for protein and necessary amino acids. They are animals which "compete with human beings for food." Cattle and sheep, which forage have a much greater capacity for feeding on coarse green feeds. Anhui has 20.12 million mu of grasslands and grassy hillsides. Calculating that each 100 mu of such land can support 2.5 domestic animal units, it should be able to support 400,000 beef and dairy cattle. In addition, Anhui produces around 20 million tons of crop stalks and vines every year which are a considerable source of feed for grass-eating domestic animals which is still not fully exploited.

2. Open up sources of high-protein feeds: The problem of short supplies of protein feeds is particularly pressing in Anhui. The coarse protein content in feeds for commodity lean hogs should be between 15 and 17 percent. The

actual figure is below 10 percent. This has a severe impact on the lean pork rate. But there is another side to the story. Protein feed resources are not fully exploited. Between 70 and 80 percent of the feed cake used in Anhui is rapeseed and cottonseed cake. The protein content in each of these is approximately 35 percent, but they contain the materials mustard glucoside and cotton phenol, respectively, which are poisonous to domestic animals.

Consequently, upward of 80 or 90 percent is not utilized as feed but as fertilizer. Rapeseed and cottonseed cake is much cheaper than other cake feeds, so that economic returns achieved by exploiting the use of these two cakes would be outstanding. Efforts should be expended toward simple detoxification methods, rational distribution, improved edibility, and lower toxicity products. In addition, there is a considerable amount of animal protein resources, such as blood, bone fragments, fish residue, and silkworm chrysales from slaughterhouses and processing facilities throughout the province which are still not being fully utilized. There is also liquid residue from monosodium glutamate, alcohol, and papermaking factories, all of which can be used to produce feed yeasts which can provide methanol resources for extraction of single-cell proteins--all of which can be gradually exploited.

3. Readjust the makeup of farming and expand planting of high-quality high-yield feed crops. Corn is a high-energy feed which comprises 40 to 50 percent of compound feeds and has earned the name "the king of feeds." Barley has high protein content, and when of good quality, can have a lysine content in excess of 0.52 percent, which is very uncommon among grain feeds. China's famous Jinhua hogs and Denmark's long white hogs were both bred on barley. Some of the corn and barley which have long been grown in Anhui's Huaibei region has been used for feed. But the area planted is small and gross output has not been large. In recent years, portions of Hebei, Shandong, and the northeast have been planted with corn; but this is still inadequate to meet the needs of China's animal husbandry. Based upon local conditions and adjusting to them, there should be a rational adjustment of crop rotation to increase the area planted in corn and barley. At the same time, leguminous forage grasses should be planted on a widespread basis. These are both high-quality feed grasses for domestic animals and also fine green manure crops. This will spur the formation of a beneficial cycle in agriculture.

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ANHUI

DEVELOPMENT OF AQUATIC INDUSTRY URGED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Zhang Jinjian [1728 6930 0313] and Lu Liejia [7120 0441 0502], under the rubric "Development Strategy": "Vigorous Development of Anhui's Aquatic Industry Brooks No Delay"]

[Text] Anhui's aquatic breeding industry is blessed with exceptionally rich natural conditions. Our 130,000 square kilometers of land area encompasses the Huai He system and is girdled by the Chang Jiang, riddled with lakes, and criss-crossed with rivers and irrigation canals. We have 15.8 million mu of aquatic breeding water area. This represents one-tenth of the aquatic breeding area in China, placing Anhui in second place. The vast majority of the water area boasts an excellent natural ecology and teems with well-known, exceptionally fine aquatic products. It is entirely possible for Anhui to build itself into China's major "fish supply."

The current state of Anhui's aquatic breeding industry can be summarized in eight words: It is developing rapidly, but is still behind. As to the former, in 1980 the total volume of aquatic products produced in Anhui measured only 72,800 tons, but during the Sixth 5-Year Plan the volume rose by an average of 17.8 percent per year. In 1985 output reached 165,100 tons, placing Anhui in fifth place nationwide. Of this, the cultivated yield reached 112,500 tons, a greater than 1.5-fold increase over 1980. In addition to this, fry production, fish culture on paddy fields, and fish culture in net pens have also developed rapidly and have developed up to a level of 80 billion fish, 340,000 mu, and 236 mu, respectively. However, we should soberly observe that Anhui's aquatic breeding industry still has a weak foundation, and that we are starting from a low level. If we turn to consulting coefficients and we conduct some lateral comparisons, the problem of "being behind" is completely obvious. For example, the aquatic breeding water area in Hubei and Hunan is similar to our own, yet their output is approximately 100 percent higher than ours. Furthermore, nationally the average yield of aquatic products per unit of water area is 72 jin per mu and in pond cultivation the unit yield averages 165 jin per mu, but in Anhui the corresponding figures are only 38 jin and 55 jin per mu. The aquatic products industry represents only 1.15 percent of overall agricultural composition in Anhui; clearly this cannot meet the demand for making rural industrial composition more rational.

Obviously, turning our potential natural advantages in the aquatic breeding industry into actual economic advantages is truly a strategic undertaking for vitalizing Anhui. For this reason, the goal set forth by the provincial aquatic products sector is as follows: By 1990 the output of aquatic products should reach 350,000 tons, and the aquatic breeding industry should grow by an average of 17 percent per year. We should affirm that there is an ample basis for proposing this goal: appropriate policies have already stimulated the masses to wholehearted enthusiasm for fish culture. Under the exceedingly favorable objective conditions for aquatic breeding that exist in Anhui, the potential that can be tapped is quite significant. Looking at the peculiarities of the industry, aquatic breeding is characterized by low resource consumption, high output, and rapid results, and it is affected little by raw material and energy restrictions. From the perspective of changing trends in rural industrial composition and consumer demand, we need to accelerate the development of aquatic breeding.

The question lies in what kind of methods to undertake and which measures to adopt to resolve, implement, and realize the above goals. We feel that in order to vitalize Anhui's aquatic breeding industry, at the very least we must make some breakthroughs in the following areas:

We must accelerate base construction and promote a more sensible composition and distribution. The newly constructed Bada Fishery Base, which includes production, processing, and export facilities, can be described as targeting the current "trunkless," uncertain situation in the aquatic industry. Thus, it is of the utmost strategic significance to Anhui's aquatic industry that we enhance and accelerate base construction and develop its "backbone" function as quickly as possible. It is also essential that we form a multilevel composition in aquatic breeding, focusing on the Bada base as the "fountainhead" and on cities, counties, townships, and villages as the main body. This may not only promote a more sensible trend of composition and distribution in Anhui's aquatic breeding industry, it may also stimulate vigorous development in the entire aquatic industry and thus raise its proportion in rural industrial composition to 7.7 percent.

We must establish economic associations in the fishery industry in areas of production, science and technology, and education. One of the major reasons for the lag in Anhui's aquatic industry is the paucity of skilled personnel. In Anhui there is an average of only 1 fishery or technical worker for each 40,000 mu of water area. Fishery scientific research personnel are even fewer, averaging 1 for each 400,000 mu of water area. The fishery industry's technical labor force is three to four times greater in Hubei and other provinces. Consequently, setting up economic associations to include aquatic research institutes, aquatics schools, and technical extension work will both resolve initial difficulties and bring later benefits, allowing us to provide and reserve sufficient technology and talent to vitalize the aquatic breeding industry.

Active development of paddy land for fish culture is a new scientific and technical achievement of symbiosis and mutual benefit between rice and fish that brings utterly ideal economic, social, and ecological benefits. If this

technique was extended to 5 percent of the provincial water area--1.28 million mu--and produced 100 jin per mu, the gross output would be very impressive.

We must further expand connected pools for intensive fish culture. In fishery production a trend from extensive to intensive persists. In Shanghai and Hunan there are 100,000-plus mu of connected pools for intensive fish culture, whereas there are only 40,000-plus mu of these pools in Anhui. This is the major reason for low aquatic breeding output in this province. If we extend intensive breeding pools to 200,000 mu and produce a per-mu yield of 700 jin, gross output will reach 100.004 million jin.

We must vigorously expand fish culture in net cages and net pens. If the aquatic breeding industry in Anhui is also to forge ahead in a transcendent fashion, we must attach importance to these two techniques that arose in the 1970's. The former technique is suited to small-scale intensive fish culture in single households, and the latter technique is suited to large-scale, divided intensive fish culture on collectives. Both methods have the advantages of low cost and good results. We must also concentrate on developing special aquatic products featuring river crabs, as that is where Anhui's superiority lies.

We must construct four major fish markets. The lag in aquatic products in Anhui is still manifested as high output and low quality. The primary reasons for this are that circulation channels are jammed and the processing industry is backward. Right now Anhui concentrates on selling raw aquatic products. Primary processing has only just begun in the Anqing and Bengbu areas. Consequently, for improving economic results from the aquatic breeding industry it is very urgent that we quickly construct fish markets at Hefei, Bengbu, Anqing, and Wuhu--markets that can produce, store, and process raw materials and that possess sales and service systems--and that we conscientiously strengthen circulation and processing links.

If we take steady steps to accomplish the above tasks there is certainly a good chance that Anhui can build itself into a fish supplier worthy of the name. This will greatly enhance Anhui's power for economic growth.

12510
CSO: 4007/321

ANHUI

FULL USE OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES REQUIRED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Li Guangheng [2621 0342 1854] under the rubric "Work Research":
"A Discussion of Full Utilization of Solar Energy in Agricultural Resources"]

[Text] In Anhui our work in readjusting rural industrial composition is now growing more profound. One major problem at present is that we must make full use of agricultural resources.

Agricultural resources can be divided into two major categories: natural resources, such as sunlight, heat, water, climate, land, plants, animals, and microorganisms; and social resources, such as labor, animal power, farm implements, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and funds.

Agricultural production is a biological (including plants, animals, and microorganisms) reproductive process that starts and ends with full use of solar energy. Right now there is still great potential for utilizing solar energy. One of the most important problems to consider in readjusting rural industrial composition is how to follow every means and avenue at our disposal to make the utmost use of solar energy and constantly improve photosynthetic efficiency.

There is a total land area of nearly 40,000 square kilometers in Anhui. According to statistical data, cultivated land accounting for 32.1 percent of the total land area in Anhui produces 89.3 percent of the value of agricultural output. Sunlight floods the earth, and solar energy radiates on farm fields, mountain lands, water surfaces, and grasslands alike. Why is it that the solar energy received by a unit of farmland produces over 10 times the agricultural output value of an equivalent area of mountain land, water surface, or grassland? This points up the disadvantage of the operating under the small-scale peasant economy of the past: one could only engage in farming, and only in cultivation enterprises at that. No importance was attached to mountain, water, or grassland operations, and land resources could not be fully utilized. Actually, the significance of this is that we could not make the best use of solar energy resources, so a great quantity of solar energy has been wasted for nothing.

Thus, as we consider readjusting rural industrial composition we must first put barren mountains, untamed waters, and grasslands to practical use and considerably improve their rates of solar energy utilization and land productivity. For example, we must energetically plant forests on barren mountains, actively expand processing for forest and fruit products, and fully develop and utilize wild animal and plant resources. Right now a great many peasants in mountain regions still live in base poverty. The phrase "holding a golden bowl and yet having nothing to eat" applies primarily to existing mountain resources that cannot be exploited and put to use.

We must seek riches from the waters, undertake a "blue revolution," and vigorously develop the fishing industry and aquatic vegetation to make full use of sunlight shining on water surfaces. Based on statistical data, there are 8 million mu of water area in Anhui that can be used for aquatic breeding, and we are currently using only about half of this. There is still a considerable area of untamed water that is not being put to use. If we employ scientific methods to institute aquatic breeding in these waters we can produce a per-mu output of 200 to 300 jin of fish per year and the output value could reach 200 to 300 yuan. This would be a 100 percent-plus appreciation compared with 1 mu of farmland.

There are abundant grassland resources in Anhui: existing grassy mountains, grassy slopes, and bush fallow amount to about 20.12 million mu. Because the climate here is warm and the rainfall is plentiful, herbage grows luxuriantly, producing 500 to 750 kg of grass per mu per year. This is approximately five times the quantity of grass produced on grasslands and grass farms in China's northern arid zone. Our dominance in this resource is obvious, and full exploitation and utilization of our grass farm resources will allow us to expand herbivore production in Anhui considerably. For example, based on 1 head of cattle to 30 mu of pasturage in an average year, we can raise 700,000 head of cattle, or about twice the number being reared now. If we undertake grass farm improvements on 10 million mu of this pasturage, artificially sow improved forage grass, enhance management, and use enclosures for rotation grazing, we can raise 1 head of cattle on 10 mu of grass farm, for a total of 1.35 million head. If we also use scientific methods to hybridize and improve the local small, yellow cattle and make them useful both for milk and for meat, this will play an enormous role in improving dietary composition for the people of Anhui, in developing the straw manufacturing industry, and in creating foreign exchange for agriculture.

As far as full utilization of solar energy resources is concerned, there is still great potential to be tapped in tilling the soil. For example, barely half, or even less than a third, of the biological output from 1 mu of agricultural crops is actually used for direct human consumption. The rest is used for "farm and sideline products." Secondary production up to multi-stage production and multipurpose utilization of these farm and sideline products effectively improves the rate of solar energy utilization on farmland and increases agricultural yields and output value. To give a specific example, if we harvest 400 kg of rice from 1 mu of paddy land, then we must simultaneously gather in 500 kg of rice straw. If the paddy converts to 7 jin of polished rice, then 1 mu of paddy land would harvest 280 kg of husked rice and 620 kg of rice straw, hulls, and bran. In the past we merely fed the rice

straw and bran to livestock or burned the rice straw and hulls as fuel--one time uses. If we followed the "Hai'an pattern" that integrates farming and animal husbandry, and used rice straw and hulls as primary raw materials to grow oyster-cap mushrooms, after the second to fourth mushroom harvest and the drying and pulverization of leftover material the product would be mushroom and bran feed. This kind of feed has a high sugar content and it is easily digested and absorbed by livestock. If 10 to 30 kg of mushroom and bran feed is added to 100 kg of compound feed, 30-plus kg of the feed converts to 1 kg of meat or eggs. If this feed is fed to chickens, after treatment the chicken manure can be filtered into pig feed and fed to swine. The pig manure can be dumped into a methane-generating pit to produce methane that can be used for cooking, lighting, and generating electricity. The residue after making methane can be used as fertilizer or for raising earthworms and growing mushrooms. In this kind of multi-stage production and multipurpose utilization, each usage can raise the value of agricultural output and increase opportunities for multiple labor employment. Thus it stimulates the farm and sideline product processing industry and allows rapid, substantial prosperity to grow among the peasantry.

12510
CSO: 4007/321

ANHUI

TIGHTER CONTROL OF SEED DISTRIBUTION NEEDED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Anhui Seed Co.: "Management of Seeding Operations Must Be Strengthened"]

[Text] Seeds are the key factor in raising agricultural yields. Use of improved seed varieties is the most economically efficient means to increase yields. In recent years, the level of scientific farming has risen continuously. The peasants increasingly want improved seeds. The demand for improved seeds grows ever larger.

Following the opening of markets, peasant desires for improved seeds have caused seed markets to prosper. However, in the many seed channels there are units or individuals who are irresponsibly selling seeds that have not been tested, demonstrated, and certified. This has led to the planting of outside seed varieties that are ill-suited to local conditions and decrease yields. For example, last June some individuals from the Wuwei elementary school in the Dinghu District of Si Xian purchased at the Jiagou grain station marketplace 30 tons of commodity soybeans from the Northeast. They resold them as seeds, which were planted on more than 3,000 mu. Because these soybeans had particular sunlight requirements, they were not appropriate for this area. The result was that production dropped more than 250,000 kg. The supply and marketing cooperating in Taihe County, Caimiao District, Gaomiao Township sold more than 5,000 kg of bluish dogbane seed, but only approximately 10 percent of it sprouted. After the seed was sown and few sprouts emerged, it turned out that the reason was that this seed had been improperly mixed with pesticide and fertilizer. In Suxian Jiagou District, a certain agricultural technician purchased 7,650 kg of wheat seed from a farm household in Suqian Xian Jiangsu, and then sold them at high prices of 1.5 to 2.5 yuan per jin with fancy names such as "Hybrid Wheat," "Over-Thousand-Jin-Yield," and "International No 1." He earned more than 10,000 yuan. But after local and county seed departments examined the seeds for certification, it was discovered that this seed was merely Jinan No 13 Wheat, which had already been planted in the area for many years. At present, seed distribution is carried out not only by the seed company but also by schools, agricultural stations, grain stations, hospitals, stores, warehouses, other companies, and individuals, including some cadres in party and governmental offices. According to a survey,

there are as many as 43 separate units that offer seeds in Jieshou County. These involve unprofessional technical personnel, no testing, no storage equipment, and the seed distribution business is only to make money and secure large profits. Some individuals treat the promotion of business as separate from improved management. They note that the present policy is to open and promote business, and they are unwilling to pay attention to management. This has led to "anarchy" in seed distribution.

We feel that seeds are a special kind of commodity. They are an important, living material for agricultural production. They are indispensable. There are scientific and definite technical requirements in seed breeding, production, and marketing. The quality of the seeds directly influences the yield and quality of the crops, and also influences the peasants' annual income and the lives of entire families. Therefore, special attention should be paid to strengthening control of seed markets.

In order to protect the interests of the peasants and ensure the continued advance of agricultural production, we suggest that, first, seed control regulations should be established: 1) The importation, breeding, and distribution of agricultural seeds is to be centrally organized and controlled by agricultural seed departments. Neither departments that are not seed departments nor individuals are permitted to import, breed, or distribute seeds on their own. In the interests of promoting the seed business, those units and individuals who meet set conditions and first obtain the permission of seed-control departments above the county level can go the county industrial-commercial administrative management department and obtain a business permit for distribution ordinary seed and serving as a retailer of hybrid seed for a seed company. 2) Seed companies at the various levels should centrally arrange for the production and distribution of hybrid seeds whose production is highly technical in nature. Units that are not seed departments and individuals responsible for these arrangements are not permitted to engage in production and distribution. 3) The distribution of seeds must comply with the seed-quality standards established by the state. Seed-control departments above the county level have the right to spot check the quality of seeds sold at markets. All distributors are forbidden from selling substandard seeds, from misrepresenting poor quality as good quality, and from profiteering from substituting the false for the real. Those responsible for financial losses must pay for the losses. Criminal responsibility should be pursued in appropriate cases.

Second, full use should be made of seed companies at the various levels as the main channels for the marketing of improved seed. Comrades in the seed companies should work hard to establish a good seed-production base within their units. They should also improve testing and mechanized processing, and raise seed quality, "using quality in the competition for survival, using quantity to develop popularization." Finally, pertinent departments should closely coordinate improved control of seed markets.

12994/9835
CSO: 4007/299

ANHUI

SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS 'NEED GREATER SPECIALIZATION'

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Wang Shiju [3769 1102 5282]: "Specialized Households Should Pay More Attention to 'Specialization'"]

[Text] In recent years, specialized households in agriculture have appeared in great numbers. They have helped advance the structural adjustment of agricultural production. Some specialized households have become 10,000-yuan households, becoming the advance guard for the great masses of peasants who are moving together toward prosperity. All of this is to be celebrated.

The present problem is that many specialized households are not "specialized." They are too eager for instant gain. They frequently prefer the unripe over the ripe, the inferior over the superior, the close over the distant. The result is haste makes waste. Some specialized grain households go into the cities to set up booths to sell things. Some specialized forestry households spend their time selling scrap iron and steel. Some specialized poultry households go into the city to open restaurants. Some have become managers of handbag factories. Not a few specialized households have already gone bankrupt or face bankruptcy.

The reason that specialized households are not "specialized" is not completely due to the households themselves. They are supported and helped led to their mistakes. Some comrades feel that within their own jurisdiction the more numerous specialized households there are, the faster they develop, and the larger they are, the better. They ask that specialized households continuously expand and extend production operations: starting factories, yet taking on responsibility for horticulture; engaging in many different planting operations, yet operating stores; at the same time, providing educational, relief, and other public services. On top of this, the households are given many, many titles, far exceeding their ability to accept. The result is that operational management is chaotic, debts and losses large. Ambition exceeds capability. They want to stop but cannot. Here it is particularly worthwhile to mention that some cadres at banks and credit cooperatives have not performed thorough checks, have not studied objective conditions, have not analyzed feasibility factors, or have been afraid of hurting feelings, or have been unable to stand up to pressure, or have

acted in their own private interests, and have blindly extended credits. This has not only increased the debt load on specialized households, increasing very large risks, it also has contributed to households leaving things to luck.

Specialized households must continue to expand. This is needed for the development of the forces of agricultural production. However, the expansion must begin with specialization and must raise specialization. Specialized households are distinguished from ordinary peasant households by their engaging in specialized work for which they have particular proficiency. This is the distinguishing characteristic of specialization. Therefore, specialized households must begin from this point. First, through their own hard work and great pains they must transform their potential strong points into actual strong points. The best ways from them to prosper are by continuously increasing yields, improving quality, reducing costs, expanding their competitive power in the marketplace, and working to increase the proportion of commercial production. As for those specialized households who are working with old techniques, they must catch up with the rapid progress of modern scientific knowledge. They must continuously acquire new knowledge, raise technical standards, strive to establish an invincible position in technique, and contribute to improving the forces of social production. Furthermore, in view of the fact that specialized households in agriculture are splitting off, they inevitably carry with them, due to historical reasons, the brand of the petty producers.

An important characteristic that they all share is that they do not pay strict attention to economic accounting, they do not record costs, they do not pay attention to efficiency, they lack the concepts of input and output, and they commonly rely on "good faith debt and credit" instead of scientific financial accounting. This is not suitable for future movement toward "10,000 yuan," or "several hundred thousand yuan," or "million yuan" economies. This problem already is an obstacle to the development of specialized households. In addition, specialized households must utilize timely market news and link up with production, supply, and sales channels so that they can quickly turn products into commodities. This is another important link in the development of specialized households. As for those "specialized households" that lack special technical abilities, they merely have the desire to become a specialized household and do not have a realistic, scientific attitude. These people can only rely upon pure effort to create conditions. They absolutely should not get jealous and envious of others and then act blindly and recklessly.

We do not deny that among the ranks of specialized households there are many that have many talents. We also do not deny the need for specialized households to have comprehensive operations. But the first thing that must be done is doing the basic job with ease and carrying out specialized household operations well. On a base of accumulated scientific and technological knowledge, funds, and management experience, there can then be gradual expansion into new areas of production operations, according to objective conditions. Consider, consolidate, and obtain

benefits from each project. It must be fully affirmed that there are three objective processes of expansion for specialized households: from small to large, from few to many, and from low levels to high levels. If one wants to produce a golden hen, one should not be too hasty. As for support from state credits, these must be limited to assisting at the beginning when funds are short. Further development must depend on one's own accumulation. One should also gradually replenish one's own funds and repay loans according to a plan. This will help create funds to support newly starting specialized households and help even more households take the road to prosperity.

12994/9835

CSO: 4007/299

BEIJING

FOOD INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS REVIEWED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Capital City's Food Industry Changes in Eight Ways During Sixth 5-Year Plan; Distinctive and Specialty Foods Increase by Over 500 Varieties"]

[Text] In the past 5 years, over 500 new varieties of distinctive and specialty foods have appeared in the capital. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Beijing's food industry has implemented a policy of coordinated development involving the state, collectives and individuals. Priority developments have resulted in eight changes.

Yearly Increases in Food Enterprises: Beijing's food industry has been deregulated and revitalized through comprehensive planning and multiple operating establishments. Farming, industry, and commerce have developed in concert. The number of food-processing plants, outlets with in-house processing, collective production stations, and individual processing households of various types throughout the city has gone from more than 700 in 1980 to more than 1,500 in 1985. Specialized and jointly operated municipal-level food companies in various sectors of the industry have grown from 10 to 25. Moreover, diverse economic cooperatives have opened along with Chinese-foreign jointly operated food-processing enterprises.

Output and Output Value Continue To Rise: The gross output value for the municipality's food industry grew from 1.55 billion yuan in 1980 to 2.42 billion yuan in 1985, surpassing quotas set in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Average annual growth was 9 percent. The proportion of food industry value to gross output value for Beijing's entire industrial sector bounced back from 5.8 percent in 1980 to 7.8 percent in 1985. Problems of severe shortages of food products have gradually eased in some cases. Output of pastries, vinegar, pickles, and grain-based products have gone up variously between 30 and 80 percent. Output of milk, beer, vermicelli, refined oil, and enriched flour have all more than doubled. Carbonated beverages and fruit juices have increased 10-fold.

Increased Variety and Improved Quality: The return to traditional distinctive products, development of new products and introduction of specialty foods from elsewhere have increased the total number of new products to over 500.

A total of 334 products have been designated by the city and ministry as superior products; 13, including Chinese burgundy, special-process beer, and red crab crunchy candy have won national gold and silver medals. Osmanthus wine has won international gold medals in Spain and France. Over 40 kinds of Beijing foods are exported to more than 10 countries and areas.

Pace of Technical Transformation Increases: Renovations and expansions were done during the 5 years in more than 260 food-processing enterprises. The total investment was more than 800 million yuan. More than 190 pieces (sets) of production line or individual operation equipment for processing of noodles, oleomargarine, bread, milk, and beer were imported from abroad, which consumed \$130 million in foreign exchange. This 5-year investment in Beijing's food industry was more than three times the total for the previous 30 years.

Achievements in Scientific Research: All sectors of the industry and related research institutes conducted more than 500 studies, 213 winning S&T awards. These achievements added to the new technology and equipment in the city's food markets, such as that to produce convenience foods, health foods, baby foods, and restorative foods. Of these, technology for new cultures for sour milk and crush-proof boxes for tobacco won prizes at Japan's Tsukuba International S&T Exhibition. Sour beancurd technology became Beijing's first food technology to be exported, and was sold to Japan.

Stress on Nurture of Technical Talent: Over the 5 years, 5 institutes set up departments to study the food industry, now with 440 students. Another 26 schools trained more than 2,000 vocational high and professional middle-school students. Furthermore, all sectors of the industry enlisted their staff and management cadres into classes and have gradually set up a technical management system.

Economic Policies Adjusted and Relaxed: Beijing's planning, financial, tax, credit, material, energy, and foreign economic departments utilized a number of economic levers and administrative measures and implemented preferential policies for development of food production which gradually has brought strength to this industry.

Enterprise Operational Management Improves: At the same time as food production is improving social returns, there have also been increases in economic returns and output value for these enterprises. Industry profits and tax revenues went from 250 million yuan in 1980 to 420 million in 1985. A total of 1.7 billion yuan was brought in by the state and these enterprises during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which strengthened the economic punch of these enterprises and expanded subsequent capabilities for reinvestment.

12303/9835
CSO: 4007/306

BELJING

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES URGED

HK170723 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 May 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Xu Yuanchao]

[Text] As Beijing faces its sixth successive year of drought, the city's critical water shortage is commanding urgent attention.

A Beijing Water Works Company official said the shortage was expected to ease by 1990 when a large water works being built in the city's northern outskirts was finished.

The 1 billion-yuan No 9 water works will be able to process 1 million tons of water a day, nearly half of Beijing's estimated consumption by 1990. The water will be supplied by Huairou Reservoir.

The first stage of the project is scheduled to be completed by 1988, supplying 500,000 tons of water a day to 4.5 million city residents, Feng Yiqian, deputy manager of the company, told CHINA DAILY.

This year, daily water consumption reached high summer levels in April, two months earlier than usual. Almost all pumps in the city's eight water works were working flat out to meet the rising demand, he said.

Beijing is short of 200,000 to 300,000 tons of water a day. The daily water consumption is 1.5 to 1.6 million tons, which will rise to 2.2 million tons by 1990. But the maximum possible water supply has dropped to 1.31 million tons a day this year from 1.37 million tons last year, the official said.

Beijing's reservoir and ground-water resources total about 4.7 billion tons. Since the 1970s the ground water level has been dropping at an annual average rate of one metre, which has reduced available supplies by 5 percent a year.

The city's water supply depends mostly on three large reservoirs--Miyun, Guanting and Huairou. Miyun and Guanting reservoirs have a combined 1.3 billion cubic metres of water at the moment, only 20 percent of their capacity, and a number of small reservoirs are drying up, according to Feng.

He said: "If Beijing has a drought next year, we will have to get tougher during the peak season."

He attributed the rising consumption to the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production as well as the improved living standards of city residents.

He said: "If the peak season lasts too long, I'm afraid we will only be able to supply water to the third floor of buildings (without high-pressure pumps)."

Feng said the municipal government had drawn up a draft law that required the recycling of industrial water and regulation of irrigation for farmland.

The city government is taking measures to save water and urging residents to cut unnecessary consumption. Water-conserving equipment, such as special taps and toilets are being produced for apartment houses and other buildings.

/6662

CSO: 4020/327

GANSU

GANSU PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES STRESS GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK141217 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 May 1986

[Excerpts] In discussing and examining provincial Vice Governor Hou Zongbin's government work report, deputies attending the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress stressed the importance of grain production. (Yang Zhixuan), a deputy from Zhangye, said that the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan has raised the target of a provincial grain output of between 6.25 and 6.5 million tons by 1990. To attain this target, strenuous efforts need to be made. The main problems now existing in grain production are: 1) Unauthorized occupation of arable land is becoming serious. The area of arable land is decreasing each year. According to relevant statistics, the area of arable land in the province has decreased by 7.02 million mu since the founding of the PRC. 2) Construction of water conservancy works has failed to meet the need. Poor management has seriously undermined the existing facilities. 3) Peasants are heavily burdened. Generally, they have to pay 50 to 60 yuan in various fees for 1 mu of land. 4) The province is deficient in agricultural technicians, particularly persons who promote science and technology on the frontline. He suggested that all prefectures and counties set up land management organs as soon as possible so that the organs can act as land vanguards.

Deputy (Wang Mianxiang) said that special attention should be paid to preventing and resisting natural disasters and efforts should be made to increase the province's capacity to resist natural disasters.

The deputies also said that it is necessary to take a correct view of individual economy. Some deputies believed that as a supplement to state-run and collective-run economy, individual economy also plays its due role in the province's economy. However, there are still some problems in the province in regard to developing individual economy. (Ding Lianzhang), a deputy from Lanzhou, summarized the problems as the following: 1) There is prejudice against individual operators in the society. 2) We have failed to help individual operators ideologically and organizationally, and have taken a laissez-faire attitude toward them. 3) Individual operators find it difficult to find places or shop spaces to do business. At present, some 26,000 individual operators in Lanzhou City cannot find places or shop space to start normal business. 4) There are various fees charged to individual operators. He suggested that the relevant departments check various types of charges and fees, examine accounts, simplify various procedures, and create conditions for the healthy development of individual economy.

GANSU

BRIEFS

EC AID TO GANSU--Brussels, May 16 (XINHUA)--The Commission of the European Communities today announced an aid package of one million ECUS (about 900,000 U.S. dollars) to help China's Gansu Province develop sugarbeet production. Under a program worked out by the two sides, the communities will assist this northwestern province of China to increase beet production so that it will attain self-sufficiency in sugar. The EC Commission will provide technological knowhow and equipment to the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Jiuquan in the province, and help it train technicians in a bid to accelerate the research on sugarbeet growth. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1741 GMT 16 May 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4020/327

GUANGDONG

PRICES, SUPPLIES OF PEANUT OIL, RICE REPORTED

Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 19 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Guo Hanjin [6753 3352 6930], under the rubric "Product Supply and Marketing News": "Peanut Oil Stores Up, Prices Drop; Rice Demand Surges, Prices Rise"]

[Text] Since the beginning of spring, the demand for husked rice in Guangdong has surged and the price has risen. Provinciewide, the current average negotiated selling price for husked rice has risen to 37 yuan, up from 34 yuan at the end of 1985. For the time being, the rising trend continues. However, stores of peanut oil have increased 100 percent over the same period of 1985, and the price has declined. The market price dropped from 224 yuan per dan in the last third of January to 220 yuan in the last third of February. It is estimated that there will be a decline in price stability. The primary causes of the increased price of husked rice and the decreased price of peanut oil are as follows:

1. The revision of rural industrial composition has brought some reduction in the paddy growing area. In 1985 Guangdong reduced its paddy field area by 6.03 million mu, and paddy yield declined by approximately 3.6 billion jin. In addition, some areas were stricken by natural disasters that also had some effect on output.
2. The number of people engaged in industry and commerce rose and the nonfarming population proliferated. According to partial statistics, this factor alone necessitated negotiated purchases of 1 billion-plus jin of grain.
3. As time goes on, every use of grain in our society increases. Vigorous growth in the beverage industry, food industry, and husbandry industry has necessitated a large volume of negotiated grain purchasing.
4. There has been an increase in grain prices in other provinces. At the end of 1985 husked rice purchased from Hubei, Jiangsu, and Jiangxi sold for 26 to 27 yuan per dan. Now the price has risen to 30 to 33 yuan per dan.

The primary reason for the drop in the price of peanut oil is that nationwide peanut production grew 32.5 percent in 1985. There was also a slight increase in peanut production in Guangdong, so peanut stores have expanded. In

addition, the spring season has just passed and everyday demand has declined somewhat.

Now, in order to stabilize market prices for grain and oil in Guangdong, all levels of the provincial food sector are actively gearing up, taking the initiative to organize the supply of goods from provincial and external grain-producing areas and do a better job of adjusting surpluses and shortages in negotiated purchases of grain and oil.

12510

CSO: 4007/372

GUANGDONG

MORE FAMILY FARMS REPORTED BEGUN ON STATE FARMS

Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by He Zhenlu [0149 2182 2464] and Cheng Xiaoqi [4453 1420 3825]:
"Over 200,000 Family Farms Operate in Guangdong's State Farm and Land
Reclamation System"]

[Text] In restructuring the economic system, Guangdong's State Farm and Land Reclamation System has made use of its experience in rural reform and actively initiated family farms for staff and workers, with considerable success. Now there are over 223,000 worker family farms operating in the reclamation area, and people number 378,000-plus: over 90 percent of all workers in agriculture and animal husbandry.

These worker family farms are economic entities under the leadership of state farms owned by all the people. The household (or joint household) is the unit of operation, and it practices family management, hands over a fixed quota to the higher authorities, and assumes sole responsibility for its own profits and losses. On many family farms, after production efficiency has been improved surplus labor has been employed in developmental production or to expand individual economic operations, and remarkable results have been achieved in increased production and income. In 1985, despite the disastrous effects of typhoons and flooding, gross income from productive operations on worker family farms still reached more than 833 million yuan.

The establishment of worker family farms also accelerated the restructuring of industrial composition on state farms and improved the percentage of marketable products. Right now, in addition to those contracted to grow rubber, there are also family farms growing over 1.16 million mu of sisal hemp, pepper, tea, fruit, and timber. In 1985 they produced a total of 6,300 tons of tea, 12,000 tons of sisal hemp fiber, over 22,000 tons of fruit, 900,000 tons of sugarcane, 100,000 tons of grain, 650-plus tons of fresh milk, and nearly 30,000 tons of meat.

12510
CSO: 4007/372

HEBEI

CONSTRUCTION BUREAU DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON WATER MANAGEMENT

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 86 p 2

[Article: "Conserve Water, Improve Management of Urban Water Resources; Provincial Construction Bureau Chief Li Han Answers Reporter's Questions Concerning Implementation of 'Regulations for Managing Hebei's Water Resources'; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] After the provincial party standing committee issued "Regulations for Managing Hebei's Water Resources," Li Han [2621 3352] responded to this reporter's questions on implementing the regulations, and on getting a grip on urban water resource management and water conservation.

[Question] Why are we now giving so much attention to urban water resource management and to water conservation?

[Answer] Because Hebei's urban water resources are inherently insufficient, and society's demands for fresh water increase daily. Added to water wastage, this has produced a more and more severe water shortage situation. A primary way for solving this situation is to base ourselves on opening up new sources, and reducing usage.

[Question] How severe is the present urban water shortage?

[Answer] Each year the 12 cities organized in Hebei use 1.23 billion tons of water for daily life, industrial production and public use, and their suburban areas use 1.21 billion tons in agriculture, totalling 2.44 billion tons. But there are only 2.18 billion tons of water that can be used by the cities each year, or a 260 million ton annual shortage, averaging a daily shortage of 710,000 tons. At present, we meet the water requirements by over-exploiting groundwater.

[Question] Is there any harm in over-exploiting groundwater?

[Answer] There is tremendous harm in continuing to over-exploit groundwater. One thing is that the water table drops constantly, creating a large funnel area. As the water table drops, it increases the lift for pumps, reduces the amount of water produced, increases water consumption and increases the cost of providing water. A second is that the ground surface sinks, creating

[Answer] One is propaganda and instruction to make the masses conscious of water conservation. A second is the regulatory function of user prices, the supervision and urging of enterprises to do a good job in treating waste water and water recycling. The price of water conservation is dear, and we should progressively increase the price and collect fees from those who surpass a set amount or who surpass planned water use. A third is to actively popularize water conservation technology and experience, and the scientific and rational use of water.

[Question] What progress has been made in water conservation in the past few year?

[Answer] Since 1981, the provincial government has promulgated "Provisional Regulations for the Management of Hebei's Urban Groundwater," and "Provisional Regulations for Planned Water use and Water Conservation in Hebei's Cities," all cities have formulated concrete management methods, enhanced management, and gain striking achievements. According to statistics for 10 cities, from 1980 to 1984, while the output value of industrial production has increased 23 percent, water used in production has not only not increased, but on the contrary, has dropped 23 percent; the amount of water used to produce 10,000 yuan of output value has fallen from 689 tons to 426 tons. From 1982 to 1995 we have conserved 416 million tons of water, which is equivalent to the total amount of water used in the 4 cities of Baoding, Zhangjiakou, Natou and Qinhuangdao in 2 years. By setting up an examination and approval system for well digging, we have turned around the chaotic situation of arbitrary exploitation of groundwater. There is a 82 percent rate for those who have affixed meters to their wells, and a 70 percent rate for water meters in the home. The water use fees for the 9 cities administered directly by the province is nearly 10 million yuan, which has subsidized enterprises in building 251 water conservation projects, and the annual capacity for saving water has reached 108 million tons.

I am confident that from here on out through the conscientious implementation of the "regulations" we can further promote urban water management and the development of water conservation work, and attain even greater accomplishments.

12452

CSO: 4007/256

fissures. A third is that sea water percolates in, ruining the fresh groundwater resources.

[Question] Would you please say a bit about the long-term water shortage situation?

[Answer] We estimate that by the year 2,000, the cities will need 6.5 billion tons of water annually (including water for suburban agriculture), and estimate that in that period there will be 2.3 billion tons of water that can be used, making an annual shortage of 4.2 billion tons. For instance, suburban area agriculture will need 4.5 billion tons of water just for vegetable fields, which would still be an annual shortage of 2.2 billion tons.

[Question] Why do Hebei's cities have such a water shortage?

[Answer] There are many reasons for the urban water shortage. One is that we are short on water resources, and a second is that there is serious water wastage. The amount of water consumed by industry for each 10,000 yuan of output value produced is 40 percent higher than that of Tianjin and Beijing. According to 1982 statistics, every 960,000 tons of cooling water are discarded and not recovered and reused, and discharged directly into sewers. The phenomena of water run-off, water seepage, water leakages, and constantly running water are seriously widespread not only in plants but also in administrative units such as organizations, schools and shops and in household courtyards. Water wastage is extremely severe in those suburban agricultural irrigation works that still use earthen field ditches to transport water and old flood irrigation methods. And a third is that industrial water wastage is discharged untreated, polluting groundwater and reducing the limited groundwater that is up to standard more each day.

[Question] How can we solve the urban water shortage problem?

[Answer] The guiding principle for solving the urban water shortage is to give equal attention to opening new resources and to conserving the flow, and currently we must particularly emphasize water conservation. The basic method is to open Chang Jiang sources and realize "bringing water from south to north," but there is no hope for this in the near future. Even if we could bring water from the Huang He, it would simply slightly alleviate the contradiction between supply and demand and could not fundamentally solve the water shortage problem. We must base ourselves on the local opening of resources and conserving of flows. The focal point of conserving water used in industrial and agricultural production, and if we lower the water consumed in producing 10,000 yuan of output value in industry, including the electric power industry, to 300 tons, then we can save 420 million tons of water annually. And if the earthen field ditches for agricultural irrigation in the suburban areas are changed to pipes; and if we take ten percent of the irrigated area, and change it to sprinkler irrigation and change five percent to drip irrigation, we could save up to 540 million tons of water annually.

[Question] What measures should we take to conserve water?

HEBEI

RESPONSIBLE COMRADE INTERVIEWED ON GRAIN, OIL PROCUREMENT

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 86 pp 1,2

[Article by Jiao [3542 0948 4382]: "Seize the Opportunity To Work Hard and Make RAPID Progress"]

[Text] January 6--Today, Shi Hengkai, Deputy Bureau Chief of the provincial Grain Bureau, responded to some questions raised by this reporter on current procurement and storage work for grain and oil throughout the province.

[Question] What is the current extent of storage work for grain and oil throughout the province?

[Answer] In the past 2 years, leading comrades at all levels of the party and government have given great attention to grain and oil storage work, augmented their leadership for this work and made grain and oil storage work one of the central tasks of the countryside, adopting a number of effective measures suited to local conditions and hastening the speed of getting things into storage. By January 3, we had accumulated 5,250 billion jin of grain put into storage for the whole year, or 77.2 percent of the province's procurement task. Of this, we had completed 60.8 percent for fall grain. And 146 million jin of grain and oil have already been put into storage or 76.8 percent of the task.

Using the prefecture and city as units, Hengshui prefecture has completed its fall grain procurement task and Chengde prefecture has completed its oil procurement task. Using statistics for county and prefecture units, there are 8 counties that have overfulfilled the local and city distribution task: Renxian, Nangong, Zhanhuang, Yingtang, Kangbao, Guyuan, Shenxian and Luanxian; there are 17 counties and districts that have already completed the fall grain procurement task distributed to prefectures and cities: Daming County, Cixian County, Shexian County, Xingtai County, Shahe County, Longyao County, Julu County, Huailai County, Wuqiao County, Hengshui City, Jixian County, Wuyi County, Gucheng County, Jingxian County, Fengrun County, Tangshan City's new district, and Zhangjiakou City's suburban district; there are 13 counties and districts that have already completed the oil procurement task to be distributed to prefectures and cities: Pingshan County, Xinle County, Wuji County, Zhengding County, Gaocheng County, Fengning County, Weichang County,

Luannan County, Qianxi County, Zhangbei County, Chicheng County, Tangshan City's Dongkuang district and Kaiping district.

There are also some counties that have been extremely late all along in procuring and storing fall grain. There are 35 counties that have only completed 20 to 50 percent of the fall grain procurement task up to the present, and 8 counties that have only completed 20 percent or less of the task. And of these, Baoding city's suburban district has only completed 0.6 percent. Rongcheng County has only completed 2.8 percent, Ningjin County has only completed 6 percent, Anxin County has only completed 6.3 percent, Wangdu County has only completed 8.2 percent, Dingxing County has only completed 8.3 percent, Wanxian County has only completed 11 percent and Neiqiu County has only completed 11.9 percent.

[Question] What are the reasons that some places are currently slow in storing grain and oil?

[Answer] According to analyzes, there are two main reasons why some places in the province are currently slow in storing grain and oil.

One is because the work in some places has been very vague, satisfied with only general appeals, and lack thoroughgoing, painstaking thinking to launch work and organize storage work. Earlier, some areas were late in getting started, did not get a good handle on it and were slow in getting things into storage. Now party and government departments at all levels are paying a lot of attention and find that it is mainly the work of the grain departments that is not keeping up, and that there are some ideological and work problems. Some even now still stress threshing late, high moisture content, and have not launched the masses in threshing and drying in the air; some grassroots grain stations still sit waiting for procurement, and lack a detailed, meticulous organization of storage work, or even simply receive passively, letting the masses go back and forth hauling it, thus blunting the masses' enthusiasm for sales; in a few areas the problem of detained loans has still not been solved; some have not put grassroots party rectification in the proper relationship with grain and oil storage work, attending to one thing and losing sight of another, adversely affecting the opportune moments; and there are some places that have not put set purchases in the proper relationship with negotiated purchases, and the set purchase task disparity is very great, while negotiating the purchase of a lot of grain and oil.

A second is that in some places, the market price for grain and oil tends to be on the high side, increasing the difficulty of procurement; some areas excuse the masses for stinting in sales and have not gotten a good handle on their work, and have not actively, resolutely honored contracts, and organized storing grain and oil. Some lack situational instruction, some lack policy instruction and some lack instruction in the "five remembers when there is a bumper harvest." And some just sit by and watch grain and oil be washed away, do not actively take measures and have created a passive situation in storage work.

[Question] Based on the present situation for procurement and storage of grain and oil and the current problems, what measures should be taken?

[Answer] At present, we should take four measures.

One is to concentrate our strength, seize the opportunity and demand that grain and oil storage tasks be completed by early or mid-January. After any county unit has completed its contracted set purchase plan, it may open wide the procurement of grain remaining in the hands of farmers according to a proportional price, as long as the quality meets proper standards. Starting now, we must scramble for time and concentrate our strength to get a firm grasp on the last 20 days of the month to resolutely complete the tasks. The province's grain cadres, workers and staff must further mobilize, inspire enthusiasm, struggle arduously, focus time and get a good handle on putting grain and oil into storage. Every prefecture, city, county and township must examine and weigh in accordance with the high-marked task distributed by the province, and if task is still short, adopt some measures, speedily make arrangements and implement them, and resolutely honor commitments.

Second, classify leadership and stress doing well with work in two areas: one is to focus on large counties, townships, villages and households with many tasks, and on units with a rather large discrepancy in their completed tasks, and two is to focus on units with the prerequisites for surpassing more. There are 41 counties with fall grain storage tasks over 30 million jin, which is 60 percent of the province's storage task. We must bring together and dispatch work groups to units whose task disparity is rather large and those with the prerequisites for surpassing more, specifically analyze the reasons, handle the work there on site, and make the final decisions for solving the actual problems. Places that have already completed their procurement tasks and have the prerequisite to surpass more, must overcome the idea of "taking a breather," think about the needs of the nation, think about construction for the four modernizations, think about people in disaster areas, and actively organize the masses to exceed what is to be given in, call on the numerous farmers to aid four-modernization construction, aid disaster areas, sell more surplus grain and contribute more.

Third, grain departments should serve the grassroots, serve the masses and resolutely turn around the "bureaucratic commercial" work style of sitting and waiting for procurement. They must organize people to get down into the countryside to check quality, procure goods in the village, adopt various formulas and facilitate the masses' sending grain and oil into storage. The concrete issues of organizing work, checking quality and settling accounts, and sending goods into storage in the countryside procurement work should be appropriately solved in line with the principles of making things convenient for the masses and of neither the state nor the farmers being put at a disadvantage.

Fourth, grain departments should actively take the initiative in giving advice for local party and government leaders. After party and government departments have mobilized grain procurements, grain departments should get caught up in all aspects of work, and if some places are still taking their time, sitting back and waiting for others to call on them, and letting the masses go back and forth hauling, then we must resolutely seek out those responsible within the leadership there. We must seek out the proper relationship between grassroots party rectification and the work of getting grain and oil into

storage, and move ahead with the work of getting grain and oil into storage through party rectification, and use completing the task of getting grain and oil into storage to test party rectification. Those places which still have not resolved the problem of detained loans should be reported to party and government leaders who should take decisive measures and immediately put a stop to it. Grain departments themselves should resolutely manage to have households deliver and settle the accounts, and promptly make good on commitments. Whether grain or oil, all areas that have not completed their procurement tasks may not have outside place or outside departments poke their noses in to purchase, and even less may they force up commodity prices rushing to purchase. Cotton oil from the southern cotton producing areas should be closely coordinated with supply and marketing departments, first ensuring the completion of the edible oil procurement task, and preventing oil plants from freely engaging in business and so affecting the completion of the cotton oil procurement task. At present all areas must conscientiously implement the spirit of the provincial bureau's circular, and are not permitted to ship it out of the province on their own authority without permission from the province, in order to guarantee grain for the province's industry and to meet market demand.

12452

CSO: 4007/256

HEILONGJIANG

SUN WEIBEN VISITS AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

SK181040 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] The scientific research institute under the (Hongxinglong) Agricultural Administration Bureau has enhanced lateral economic and technical association between production and scientific research units in order to turn scientific results into productive forces as soon as possible and to make better contributions to developing the economy in land reclamation areas.

During his inspection tour of land reclamation areas, Suh Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a special trip to visit the scientific and technical personnel in the institute. He encouraged them to vigorously engage in their work with single-hearted devotion and to actively offer their intelligence and wisdom for the development and construction of land reclamation areas.

In order to turn scientific results into productive forces as soon as possible to promote economic development in land reclamation areas, the scientific research institute has established close lateral economic or technical association with a large number of state farms and production teams. Scientific and technical personnel from the institute have gone deep into farm fields, workers' dormitories, production groups or teams, and household-run farms to conduct guidance on applying scientific results. Thus, more than 30 scientific research results have been popularized among production activities in a short period, and more than 40 new and fine seeds of crops have been used by the production units, from which the new output value is worth more than 150 million yuan, representing 10 times the total funds appropriated by the state for the institute. Meanwhile, more than 40 new technical items with regard to carrying out planting or transplanting, raising animals and poultry, and operating farm machines, have been popularized or used. All of these have scored obvious economic returns.

After hearing the briefing given by the institute, leading personnel of the provincial CPC committee, including Sun Weiben and Wang Yusheng, held a forum with the scientific and technical personnel to solicit their opinions on the work done by the provincial CPC committee. Sun Weiben stated: Heilongjiang Province is endowed with abundant material resources. In turning the province's material strong point into that of the industries and economy, scientific research personnel should take the lead in the programs, assume heavy tasks, and have long-term targets. We should actively create conditions for bringing into full play their intelligence and wisdom in the programs.

HEILONGJIANG

GOALS SET FOR 'SPARK PLAN' FOR NEXT 2 YEARS

SK060921 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] At the provincial rural scientific and technological work conference which was held on the morning of 5 May, (Li Zhongao), deputy director of the provincial science and technology commission, set forth three great goals of our province's spark plan and major targets for technological development.

The spark plan is a scientific and technological development plan set forth by the State Science and Technology Commission at the beginning of this year, with a focus on developing a number of projects that need less investment and can achieve faster economic results in a short period of time in order to serve the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly town and township enterprises, and the rural areas and on taking the development of technology and training of talented persons for these enterprises and the rural areas and providing them with complete sets of technological equipment as the main contents. This year is the first year to carry out the spark plan.

Comrade (Li Zhongao) pointed out: In accordance with our province's reality, we have set forth the three great goals of our province's spark plan and the major targets for technological development for the next 2 years.

The three great goals of the province's spark plan are as follows: First, to organize scientific research departments, universities and small and medium-sized enterprises to study and develop 30 complete sets of technological equipment suitable for the countryside and the town and township enterprises; second, to establish 200 model town and township enterprises in terms of technology, which have internationally advanced technology and are able to provide their trades with complete sets of modern management and production techniques; and third, to train 150,000 management and technological personnel and skilled workers at different levels for the town and township enterprises and to ensure that they will become competent management and technological personnel of the modernized enterprises.

The major targets for the technological development in all fields are as follows: to raise animals and poultry; to develop farms for cultivation of aquatic products; to develop precision processing industry and technologies for keeping aquatic products fresh in the course of deliveries; to comprehensively use the native and special products of the mountainous areas and

develop technologies for processing these products; to comprehensively use the agricultural and forest products and develop technologies for processing these products; to build new-type towns and villages with standardized factories and commodities in highlands; to develop new building materials; and to expand and apply new technologies and new materials.

Upon the completion of these projects, more than 80 million yuan of output value and more than 16 million yuan of taxes and profits will be created every year.

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CSO: 4007/407

HEILONGJIANG

AQUATIC BREEDING DEVELOPMENTS DISCUSSED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "Developments in Aquatic Breeding during the Sixth 5-Year plan; 30 Percent Annual Growth Averages Provincewide"]

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the average yearly increase in Heilongjiang's output from fisheries was 26.8 percent. Last year the province produced over 66,000 tons of fish--a 2.3-fold increase over 1980. Of this figure, the average annual increase from aquatic breeding was 32.8 percent. As of the end of last year, the total output from aquatic breeding had reached 37,000 tons--a 3.2-fold increase over 1980. Total output from aquatic breeding now comprises more than 50 percent of total fishery output, something never before seen.

The upsurge in fingerling production and improvements in potential for self-sufficiency played an important part in the rapid upgrading of the volume of fish produced by aquatic breeding. There was a widespread increase in the volume of fingerling stocks on state-run fish farms. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, several rural fish stock bases were set up one by one in over 300 locations in all regions. Over 30,000 mu of fingerling ponds were put into production. All locations also adopted new techniques of intensifying fall management and increasing oxygenation in winter, so that the province's level of self-sufficiency in fish steadily improved. Stocking of fish fry and fingerlings last year was up by over 25 percent from the year before. The proportion of large-sized fingerlings increased from 67 percent before the Sixth 5-Year Plan to above 85 percent today. Last year's fingerling output amounted to some 370 million fish, which provided for basic self-sufficiency.

Along with further policies of deregulation came a rapid growth in fish cultivation by the masses. As the rural reforms of the Sixth 5-Year Plan intensified step by step, the number of farmers raising fish increased all over Heilongjiang. There are now over 15,000 specialized fish-raising households in the province cultivating a total water surface area of over 450,000 mu. This is more than 10 percent of the province's total 4 million mu of surface water. Many such households have invested money and labor to improve economic returns from aquatic breeding.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, research facilities in all areas moved forward to disseminate up-to-date technology and strove to improve unit yields. Over the years, the province coordinated measures to disseminate techniques and equipment for biologically increasing oxygenation over the winter for high- and stable-yield aquatic breeding in ponds on the northern plateau. They also brought in new equipment and new technology, such as feed pellet machines. Gradually, unit yields for aquatic breeding improved. According to statistics the average per-mu yield on water surfaces practicing aquatic breeding last year reached 12.8 kg—up 23.1 percent from the previous year and a 100-percent increase from 1980. High yield examples appeared in the outskirts of both Harbin and Jiamusi which mark a new high in aquatic breeding yields for the province.

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HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

DROUGHT REPORTED --So far, many areas throughout Heilongjiang Province have been afflicted with severe drought. About 18 million mu of farmland have been stricken by the drought, of which 10 million mu have been seriously hit. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 9 May 86 SK] /9274

WHEAT SOWING NEARLY COMPLETE--Wheat sowing in Heilongjiang Province is nearly completed. To date, the province has sown 27 million mu of wheat, accounting for more than 90 percent of the sowing plan. Mudanjiang, Suihua, Songhuajiang, Jiamusi, Qiqihar, and Daqing prefectures and cities have completed their wheat sowing. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 4 May 86 SK] /9274

SPRING FARMING REVIVED --Harbin, 10 May (XINHUA)--After serious flooding in 1985, the counties (or districts) in Heilongjiang's Sanjiang Plain are now making every effort to restore spring farming. Consisting of 14 counties (or districts) under the jurisdiction of Jiamusi City, Sanjiang Plain boasts total arable land of over 14 million mu. It is one of China's important commodity grain bases. Last summer, the plain was inundated and the total output of grain and soybean decreased by 1 billion jin. In the wake of serious floods, Jiamusi City party committee and government called on the various counties and districts to make every effort to restore production within a year. Since the advent of spring this year, over 11,400 cadres have been sent to the rural areas to help peasants restore spring farming. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 10 May 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4007/407

HUNAN

ESTIMATES MADE FOR MAJOR FARM CROPS

Changsha HUNAN NONGYE [HUNAN AGRICULTURE] in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Qu Yunbing [1448 6663 3521] of the Hunan Integrated Planning Office: "Estimates on Demand for Hunan's Major Farm Crop Varieties"]

[Text] Grain: The 1985 gross output for Hunan grain will be about 48 billion jin--down about 4 billion from 1984. Difficulties are projected for filling fixed-procurement contract orders. Reserve supplies will need to be tapped in part to handle needs of the urban populace, of industry, and to fill state requisition orders. For this reason, grain production must continue to be tackled. The province will require a total grain output at a sustained level above 50 billion jin in 1986.

Cotton: The 1985 planned procurement was 1.6 million dan. Total annual procurement is projected to break through 2.1 million dan while demand will be 1.6 million dan--meaning that yields are 50 million dan higher than sales. Excess cotton reserves will increase from 9.3 million dan to 14.3 million. The total excess reserves for the nation as a whole will also continue to increase. All areas should make appropriate reductions in cotton area in 1986.

Tobacco: Total planned area in 1985 was 800,000 mu and planned output 2.1 million dan, with 1.35 million dan actually planted and 2.8 million dan produced. Hunan's tobacco industry actually needs only 2 million dan. Output is 800,000 dan higher than sales. (However, supplies of quality tobacco are inadequate.) For the nation as a whole, yields were higher than sales by around 6 million dan. Tobacco is a single-use commodity. With amounts already in excess of demand, planting should be strictly carried out as directed by state planning. Efforts must be made to improve quality.

Jute and Ambari Hemp: A total planned planting of 260,000 mu was done in 1985, yielding 1 million dan (mature hemp). Actual planting was 820,000 mu and actual yield 3 million dan. But the province's burlap bag industry only requires 600,000 dan, which added to the hemp market and export, totals 1 million dan. There is no market for the other 2 million dan. Last year's jute and ambari hemp output exceeded the needs of society by 10 million dan. From now on, farmers will be required to sign contracts with government purchasing units and produce the amount contracted for.

Ramie: Due to a surge in demand in the hemp-weaving industry and for export, the price has gone up. Farm enthusiasm for planting ramie is high; and development has been rapid. Last year, planting went from 138,000 mu to 454,000 mu. Yields increased from 280,000 dan to 459,000 dan. Hunan's hemp-weaving industry currently requires 500,000 dan of raw material, and will require 700,000 dan in 1990. Most of the present 454,000 mu are newly expanded and have low yields. When they are up to par in 1 or 2 years, total output may reach approximately 1 million dan. What are the nation's current export prospects for hemp-woven products and superior [4737 1626] hemp? This requires further projections. For this reason, the area planted in ramie cannot be expanded indefinitely.

Ceroil Crops: In 1985, the province had a total yield of 80 million dan of vegetable oil, which was an increase of 330,000 from 1984. Supplies on the edible oil market cannot meet demand; and vigorous development is needed.

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HUNAN

BRIEFS

RAPESEED HARVEST --Beijing, 7 March (XINHUA)--Hunan province in central China has reaped four million tons of rapeseed, an all-time high and a 20 percent increase over 1985. It has also harvested 510,000 tons of grain, 25,000 tons more than last year. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /12232

FISHERY FINANCE --Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--The World Bank has lent nearly 55 million yuan to the Hunan Provincial Government to develop fisheries, today's ECONOMIC INFORMATION reported. Part of the money will be used to build a fish farming, processing and cold storage center at Dongting Lake, the second largest freshwater lake in China. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 7 May 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4020/323

JIANGXI

NI XIANCE HEADS JIANGXI LAND IMPROVEMENT TEAM

OW192306 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0100 GMT 19 May 86

[Commentary by reporters Huang Zhenggen and Xiong Dianda]

[Excerpts] Nanchang, 19 May (XINHUA)--The first phase in the comprehensive development and improvement of the Gan Jiang Valley and Poyang Hu area has started in Jiangxi Province. It is an important component in our country's land improvement work and will have an important bearing on Jiangxi's economic development.

At the beginning of this year, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government formally established a leading group for the development and improvement of the Gan Jiang Valley and Poyang Hu area, headed by Governor Ni Xiance, and formed a team of experts. The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai's Jiaotong University, the Jiangxi Provincial Science and Technological Commission, and scores of other units, with some 100 experts and scientists, have been actively supporting and taking part in the work. Comprehensive investigations on agriculture, industry, energy, ecological distribution, communications, and irrigation in the major river and lake areas have already begun, and other work, including the setting up of an information center and a computer storage data bank, are being promptly carried out.

When Premier Zhao Ziyang inspected Jiangxi in September 1984, the leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government reported to him a tentative plan for the comprehensive improvement and development of the Gan Jiang Valley and the Poyang Hu area. Comrade Zhao Ziyang highly approved the idea and offered specific suggestions.

The State Planning Commission and the province have appropriated special funds for the work. The meeting to study the development of the Shanghai Economic Zone, which will be held later this month, and the "Discussion Meeting on the Strategy for China's Socialist Economic and Social Development," to be held jointly by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Economic Commission, the China Association for Science and Technology, and other units in July this year, will expound and discuss special topics on the comprehensive development and improvement of the Gan Jiang Valley and the Poyang Hu area.

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JIANGXI

BRIEFS

GRAIN ENTERPRISES INCREASE PROFITS--Last year, grain and edible oil industries, commercial enterprises, feed, food, and storage and transport enterprises in Jiangxi earned more than 133 million yuan in profits, an increase of 38.3 percent over last year. Because expenses for transport, interest, etc., greatly increased, total losses for the grain industry decreased by more than 2 million yuan over last year. Last year, grain departments in Jiangxi concentrated on the development of the "five industries". The grain and oil industry gave 20,920,000 yuan to 52 key projects for technical transformation and to develop new products, polished rice, refined flour and oil and raised the production capacity of foreign exchange earning products; profits earned for the year were 53,650,000 yuan, an increase of 36.2 percent over last year. After improving market forecasts, expanding horizontal relations, opening up and developing domestic and foreign trade, commercial grain and oil enterprises realized a profit of 52,520,000 yuan for the year, an increase of 55.28 percent over last year. Last year, the sales volume of grain and oil food products was more than 168 million kilograms. To develop the "five industries", the province imported advanced technical equipment from abroad, and launched 73 economic and technical cooperation projects with 11 cities, and 12 colleges and scientific research units. [Excerpts] [Beijing ZHONGGUO SHANGYE BAO in Chinese 25 Mar 86 p 2]

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JILIN

BRIEFS

SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS INCREASE--Based on statistics as of today, specialized forestry households in Jilin have increased from 35,000 in 1983 to 266,000, an increase of 7.6 percent. In 1984, the province afforested 4.5 million mu, and specialized households accounted for 45 percent of this. In the spring of 1985, the province afforested 2,478,000 mu, and specialized households accounted for 76 percent of this. [Excerpts] [Beijing ZHUANYEHU JINGYING BAO in Chinese 29 Mar 86 p 3]

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS--As of the end of March, Jilin had exported 750,000 tons of corn, accounting for 26.8 percent of the annual plan; 30,000 tons of sorghum were exported, accounting for 150 percent of the annual plan; 30,000 tons of beans were exported, accounting for 30 percent of the annual plan. [Excerpts] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 86 p 1]

GRAIN PURCHASING CONTRACTS--The work of signing contracts for purchasing grain and oil-bearing crops was finished by mid-April. About 84.3 percent of the province's total number of peasant households have signed contracts with the state grain departments. A total of 6.544 million tons of unprocessed food grains are involved in the purchasing contracts, overfulfilling the state assigned target by more than 60,000 tons. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 9 May 86 SK] /9274

JILIN SPRING FARMING--According to statistics of the Jilin Provincial Agriculture Department, the province has sown 48.398 million mu of field crops as of 4 May, accounting for 91.8 percent of the planned acreage. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 4 May 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4007/408

JIANGSU

BRIEFS

DOMESTIC COTTON IMPORTS--Due to natural disasters in 1985, cotton output and quality declined in Jiangsu. There have been severe shortages of first and second-grade cotton. To meet the needs of textile mills in the province, this year Jiangsu will import 400,000 dan of cotton from other provinces; 150,000 dan will be imported from Xinjiang. The cotton imported from Xinjiang will be distributed to 21 textile mills in the province. [Excerpts] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 86 p 2]

CSO: 4007/412

LIAONING

REFORM MOTIVATES LIAONING PEASANTS TO STUDY

OW150546 Beijing XINHUA in English 0532 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Shenyang, 15 May (XINHUA)--"Three years ago technical courses on fruit trees bored me. But now I find I can't tear myself away from the lectures," "32-year-old peasant woman Yu Yueqin said with a laugh.

Yu said the reason for the change in her attitude is that she is now responsible for 134 peach and apple trees in her village in northeast China's Liaoning Province. This means that her income now depends directly on the crop of the fruit trees.

Three years ago, before the responsibility system was practised in the village's orchard, Yu got little benefit from the harvest.

Yu told XINHUA that she earned more than 5,000 yuan last year by growing peaches and apples with the technical knowledge she had learned by going to lectures given by local fruit tree experts. The sum was much more than the average per capita annual income in China.

And she is only one of the many peasants in Liaoning, and in China as a whole, who have become knowledge-thirsty during the rural reforms carried out in recent years in China, which feature the responsibility system.

According to provincial officials here today, 5.13 million of Liaoning's more than 9 million young and middle-aged peasants have taken courses on agro-techniques. And another 3 million are currently attending courses run either by their villages, townships, counties, or by the province.

The courses cover such fields as crop and fruit growing, poultry raising, fisheries, building, transportation, commerce, cooking, sewing, and photography.

About 191,000 of the peasants who have received training are earning an annual income of 1,000 yuan, more than the average in rural areas.

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NINGXIA

BRIEFS

NINGXIA SHEEP FARMING--Yinchuan, 5 May (XINHUA)--Four areas in central Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region are to specialize in raising Tibetan sheep for the local food and woolen industries, according to an official in this regional capital. Ningxia is already China's leading producer of Tibetan sheep, and Yinnan Prefecture has 80 percent of the region's total. The wool of the sheep is white and soft, and its meat is very popular. Regional authorities have decided to set up four specialized sheep-farming centers in Yanchi, Tongxin, and Linwu Counties in Yinnan. The centers will draw up their own long-term development plans and make efforts to boost production. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1730 GMT 5 May 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4020/323

QINGHAI

QINGHAI COMMENTARY ON IMPROVING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CONDITIONS

HK081516 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 7 May 86

[Station commentary: "We Must Make Efforts to Improve Conditions for Animal Husbandry"]

[Text] In mid-October last year, some of the province's counties and townships in Yushu, Golog, and Haixi Prefectures experienced serious natural disasters caused by heavy snowfalls, which not only severely tested the masses and made them draw profound lessons from this, but also put to the test the province's basic construction for animal husbandry for the past 30-odd years.

From this examination by nature, we have come to the following conclusion: The continuous development of animal husbandry is vulnerable if we do not improve the conditions for animal husbandry and do not put an end to the backward situation of raising animals by depending on the weather.

Located on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, the province has poor natural conditions. Over the past 30 years, the province's livestock numbers dropped sharply on three occasions. The main cause was natural calamities. In the decade between 1975 and 1984, the province's pastoral areas experienced natural calamities through snowfalls three times, as well as natural calamities caused by drought. In these natural disasters, the province lost more than 7.28 million animals.

For a long time in the past, the province's livestock numbers dropped sharply whenever there was a serious natural calamity, fell slightly when there was a small-scale natural calamity, and increased slightly when the year's weather was favorable. This was a passive situation. How could we put an end to such a situation? Through much practice and scientific research work, the province's animal husbandry research workers and herdsmen have found some effective ways of combating and preventing natural calamities, as well as ensuring the continuous development of animal husbandry production. Since 1980, Haibei has strengthened capital construction in grasslands and actively introduced the practice of rotation grazing at herdsmen's settlements, and improve their production and living conditions. On production and operation, it advocated voluntary animal husbandry production and gradually switched the focus of the industry from the number of livestock onto work efficiency. These production measures have effectively strengthened the industry's capability of combating and preventing natural disasters. Therefore, animal husbandry production in the autonomous

prefecture has constantly developed over the past 6 years. According to incomplete statistics, the autonomous prefecture has had 620,000 mu of land fenced, over 30 percent of the livestock provided with sheds, and 40 percent of the livestock housed. Over the past 6 years, the average annual growth rate of livestock was 23.3 percent while the rate of livestock removed from inventory and that of livestock taken as commodities were 18.7 and 12.3 percent respectively. The per capita income of herdsmen increased from 259 yuan in 1980 to 720 yuan in 1985.

The experience of Haibei Autonomous Prefecture in constantly developing animal husbandry demonstrates that given poor natural conditions, we can help strengthen our capability of combating and preventing natural calamities by making efforts to improve the production conditions and reforming the traditional ways of living and production. Thus, we can achieve a constant development of animal husbandry production.

We hope that the cadres and herdsmen in the pastoral areas will seriously draw lessons from the natural disasters caused by snowfalls. They should bestir themselves, emulate the deeds of the advanced, and guide the production of animal husbandry. They should gradually replace animal husbandry's natural economy with that of commodity economy and switch the focus of the industry from the number of livestock to work efficiency, switch from the practice of raising livestock by depending on the weather raising livestock by building up grassland, and switch from a single-product animal husbandry to a diversified one so as to promptly find a way of developing industry on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau.

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CSO: 4007/406

12 June 1986

SHAANXI

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS MEASURES TO EXPAND PORK SALES

HK141209 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 May 86

[Excerpts] To ease the contradiction between the production and sales of pork and to arouse peasants' enthusiasm for raising pigs, the provincial government has recently decided to take six measures to further expand pork sales. The six measures are as follows:

1. We must vigorously transport pork to other provinces. The provincial Commerce Department and all prefectural and city commerce bureaus and food companies must immediately dispatch competent cadres to other provinces to promote the sale of pork.
2. We must introduce priced pork coupons to replace the 1-Yuan monthly pork allowance allocated from central revenues to nonagricultural residents in the second half of this year. The residents can use the coupons to obtain pork, including cooked pork or [words indistinct], from state-run meat sales points when the coupons are introduced. Commercial departments must ensure the quality of the pork and are not allowed to sell unsanitary pork to the people.
3. To arouse the enthusiasm of pork retailers for dealing in pork sales and to encourage collective-run catering service units and individuals to buy as much pork as possible, pork retailers will be exempted from business taxes for 5 months, from 1 May to 30 September. Grassroots pork sales points must give a 1 to 2 fen award to every staff member or worker for each 1 jin of pork sold. This applies to the sale of frozen pork only in large and medium cities.
4. Commercial departments must promote the sales of pork in flexible and various way.
5. We must skin as many pigs as possible.
6. To help peasants sell their pigs, state-run commercial units must fulfill the task of procurement of 400,000 pigs before the end of June. While grasping the procurement, they must purchase at negotiated prices 100,000 to 150,000 pigs in Guanzhong, Hanzhong, and Shangluo Prefectures.

The production of pigs and the supply of pork is a prime issue concerning industrial and agricultural production and the people's daily life. The provincial government has demanded that principal leaders of governments and relevant organs at all levels personally deal with the matter and firmly grasp the production and sales of pork as an important task.

SHAANXI

BRIEFS

SHAANXI PIG PROCUREMENT--According to NONGJIA XINSHI BAO [PEASANT MESSENGER], the provincial Commercial Department plans to procure 1.6 million pigs this year. The method of procurement by contract will be applied, with contracts firmed up for each household involved. A certificate of procurement will be issued for each pig, and this certificate will be produced by the peasant when the time comes to sell the pig. The aim of this is to resolve the peasants' difficulty in selling pigs. In addition, 120 jin of fodder and 50 jin of low-priced high-quality chemical fertilizer will be supplied for each pig sold. A number of pigs can also be procured outside the contracts by expanding sales and so on. Fodder and chemical fertilizer will not be supplied for the sale of such pigs. [Summary] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 10 May 86 HK] /12232

CSO: 4007/406

SHANDONG

RURAL WOMEN BENEFIT FROM TECHNOLOGY

OW211752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Jinan, May 21 (XINHUA)--Participants from Asian countries to a seminar on women in agriculture and rural development were attracted by the efforts made by technical workers and veteran farmers in east China's Shandong Province to extend agrotechniques to women.

Dong Xiuju, chairman of the Women's Federation of Shandong Province, said that rural women, traditionally receiving less education than men, make up 46 percent of the farm laborers of the province and are in urgent need of technology to get rich.

She said that China boasts agricultural technology extension stations of five levels including the nation, province, prefecture, county and township, which mainly introduce seed, fertilizer, plant diseases, insect pest and livestock technology.

The agricultural scientific research units focus on applied research, and the scientific findings are chiefly judged by their social benefits.

To enable the rural women learn one or two techniques, extension workers hold short training classes for women on tailoring, animal raising and product processing during the slack seasons.

In 1985, over 50,000 specialized classes were held in Shandong Province and about 1,860,000 women attended them.

Scientific and educational films, newspapers and broadcasts are also used as ways to popularize science and technology.

Various research societies have been set up in the province, specializing in vegetables, peanut growing and the raising of long-haired rabbits. Among these organizations, women count for 25 percent of all the members.

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SHANDONG

BRIEFS

FARM MACHINE SALES--As of the end of February, the province had sold 8,114 tractors, an increase of 15.7 percent over the same period last year. Because the price of large and medium-sized tractors is high and it is difficult to raise funds, the number of medium-sized tractors sold decreased and the number of small tractors sold increased. As of the end of February, sales of irrigation and drainage equipment dropped 21.4 percent over the same period last year. Diesel tractors had the largest decrease, sales dropped 35.4 percent. [Excerpts] [Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGJIHUA BAO in Chinese 16 Apr 86 p 3]

CSO: 4007/404

SHANXI

SHANXI GOVERNOR ON AGRICULTURE, LATERAL TIES, POOR AREAS

HK100131 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Governor Wang Senhao stressed in his report on the draft of the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and grain is the foundation of the foundation. This is our unswerving strategic principle.

He said: Although Shanxi's grain production rose quite rapidly during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the amount of grain available per person is still below the national average. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must be resolved to stabilize an area of 21 million mu of steady and high-yielding farmland, an average of 1 mu per head of the rural population. We should attain in outline the goal of producing 9.5 million mu of grain, representing 340 kilograms per person.

Under the premise of ensuring steady growth in grain output, we must rationally readjust the rural production structure in the light of local conditions and achieve corresponding development of industrial crops such as cotton, oil-bearing crops, and sugarbeet, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries, and rural industry. We must extensively plant grass and trees to develop animal husbandry and build green surface treasury. We must rationally exploit our mineral resources such as coal, to build a black underground treasury.

In invigorating the rural economy, we must continue to rely on the policies and on science. We should adopt the following measures to increase agricultural income:

1. During the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, investment in agricultural capital construction should account for 10 percent of the province's disposable capital construction investment. In the last 3 years of the plan, this proportion should rise to 12 percent.
2. Ten percent of our investment in technological transformation should be used in agriculture.
3. Spending on agricultural undertakings in 1986 should rise by 7 percent over 1985, and appropriately increase year by year in the future.

4. We should continue to make arrangements during the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the subsidies for building the mountain regions, which were started in 1983.

5. We should use for supporting agriculture a portion of the tax on the increased income of the township enterprises and of the increase in their industrial and commercial tax.

6. The finance departments at all levels must increase investment in agriculture as far as possible.

7. Within the rural economy, we should vigorously develop township enterprises and promote diversification, using industry to subsidize agriculture.

Governor Wang Senhao stressed that vigorously developing lateral economic ties is a focal point in structural reform this year. This must be grasped as an important project. We should develop ties spanning different areas, departments, trades, and provinces. In particular, we should develop ties between urban and rural areas, between military and civilian industries, between science and technology and production, and between industry and commerce and agriculture and commerce in the circulation field. In this way we can further invigorate the economy.

Governor Wang Senhao pointed out that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan it is essential to help the poor areas to transform themselves. First, we should strive to solve the food and clothing for households in serious difficulties within 1 or 2 years. On the basis of extricating them from poverty, we should then help them to get rich. We must map out comprehensive development plans based on the actual conditions of the poor areas. By 1990, the average annual income of the peasants in a number of poor counties should reach or approach the provincial average level.

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CSO: 4007/406

SHANXI

COTTON OUTPUT, PROCUREMENT PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

Taiyuan SHANXI NONGMIN in Chinese 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "Shanxi Supply and Marketing Cooperative Vice Chairman Qiao Fengbao [0829 7685 1405] Says in 1986 All Cotton Produced Will Be Purchased"]

[Text] Recently a SHANXI NONGMIN reporter interviewed Qiao Fengbao [0829 7685 1405], vice chairman of the Shanxi Supply and Marketing Cooperative Economic Agency, regarding prospects for cotton production in Shanxi.

In discussing the state of cotton production in Shanxi, Qiao said that we have no surplus of cotton, rather we have an insufficient amount. Every locality must vigorously expand cotton production in accordance with the state plan. When we revised industrial composition in our vast cotton districts in 1985, we made suitable reductions in cotton field area. On top of this, we were struck by natural disasters that resulted in a major decline in cotton yield. The entire province sold less than 1 million dan of commodity cotton to the state, falling 700,000 dan short of fulfilling the state plan. We also had a fairly large deficit of industrial cotton and cotton for everyday use in Shanxi.

In discussing Shanxi's cotton production prospects for 1986, Qiao said we may produce a vast amount of cotton. Shanxi's 1986 cotton procurement quota is 1.7 million dan, and the province passed this responsibility on to the various cotton districts at the beginning of the year. We can tell the cotton farmers unequivocally that the state will buy all the cotton they produce, and no difficulties in selling cotton will arise. Contract cotton will be purchased at the state-stipulated inverse 4:6 price ratio, and cotton in excess of the contract will be procured at par.

When asked what efforts the supply and marketing cooperatives should be making in this area, Qiao said that, right now, based on satisfactory dissemination of policy propaganda to cotton farmers, supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels must be organized by local governments to coordinate with departments concerned and conscientiously accomplish contract procurement tasks. Contracts must not be apportioned based on population or on land; they must be signed directly with cotton farming households. Moreover, implementation of contracts with major cotton planters must have priority. Next, the cooperatives must resolutely carry out state policies to reward

cotton farmers for sales: within the contract quantity, for every jin of cotton sold to the state they must supply farmers, at par, with 1 jin of top-quality standard chemical fertilizer. Simultaneously, supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels must provide good preproduction, production, and postproduction services for cotton, and the priority must be on supplying production goods and materials needed by cotton farmers. The cooperatives must coordinate with the rural financial sector, grant some support credit, and cooperate with departments concerned to give prompt guidance on technology, management, and insect damage control. Postproduction, they must be active in supplying cotton farmers with picking, drying, and processing equipment. Furthermore, Qiao emphasized that in cotton procurement the supply and marketing cooperatives must curb incidences of forced price or grade undervaluation. As soon as such occurrences are detected, in addition to dealing with the person responsible, the cooperatives must give the cotton farmers reasonable compensation.

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CSO: 4007/372

TIANJIN

BRIEFS

TIANJIN PEASANTS' LIVELIHOOD IMPROVED--According to a recent statistical report released by the Tianjin Municipal Statistics Bureau, the per capita net income of the peasants of the municipality in 1985 was 564 yuan, an increase of 14.3 percent over that of 1984. So far, the per capita net income of 2.7 percent of the total peasant households is below 200 yuan. [Summary]
[Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 86 p 2 SK] /9274

CS0: 4007/408

XINJIANG

XINJIANG FULFILLS GRAIN, OIL PURCHASE QUOTA IN ADVANCE

HK090925 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] According to the regional grain department, by the end of April, the region had basically fulfilled the task of fixing quotas for purchasing grain and edible oils. Compared to last year, the region completed the work a month ahead of schedule.

The region's task of fixing quotas for purchasing grain and edible oils this year is marked by four characteristics:

First, many prefectures and autonomous prefectures implemented the task of assigning quotas down to key grain production areas, as well as specialized and major households engaging in grain production. Therefore, they expedited the work of assigning quotas. In such key grain production areas as Ili, Tacheng and Changji alone, the amount of grain purchase quota was increased by 100 million jin.

Second, localities in general attached importance to the work of fixing quotas for purchasing maize, so that this year's growing area of maize was increased by over 200,000 mu compared to last year.

Third, when making contracts for the purchase of grain and edible oil, most localities also took into consideration the work of propagating the policy of purchase, expanding the growing area and helping peasants solve problems in their production.

Fourth, the region announced that this year's contracts on grain and edible oil will not be changed in the next three years. This will thus dispel the peasants' worries when growing grain. It is understood that in addition to fixing quotas for purchasing wheat, rice and maize, the region fixed quotas this year for purchasing barley, kaoliang, broad bean, pea and mung bean.

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CSO: 4007/408

YUNNAN

DECISION TO RAISE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT REPORTED

Summary of Provincial Resolution

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 2

[Article: "To Strengthen the Fundamental Status of Agriculture and Enhance the Effects of Farm Development, Yunnan Resolves To Increase Assorted Agricultural Investments"]

[Text] In accord with the spirit of 1986 Central Government Circular No 1, and in light of the weak agricultural foundation in Yunnan, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have recently issued a resolution to strive to increase local agricultural investment and promote improvements in material and technical agricultural conditions.

The primary substance of this resolution is as follows:

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan the ratio of provincial agricultural expenditures to total expenditures must be quickly restored to its 1980 level. Proceeding from this base, future agricultural expenditures must increase in step with total expenditures.

Beginning in 1987, 20 percent of total capital construction investments, whether from the provincial budget or arranged through private fundraising, must go to capital construction on farmland. As part of this, capital construction of water conservancy facilities must be rapidly restored to 1980 levels. In general, the proportion of prefectural and county investment in capital construction on farmland should exceed that of provincial investment.

The province, prefectures, and counties should arrange operating expenses in each agricultural sector so that they are not lower than proportions recorded for 1984. Where they are lower, in 1986 we must restore them to 1984 levels and, proceeding from this foundation, increase them in step with total expenditures.

The province, prefectures, and counties must all establish agricultural science and technology extension funds. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan 15 million yuan per year will be set aside from Yunnan's public finances to form a provincial agricultural science and technology extension fund. Of this, 8

million yuan will be used for planting (not including tobacco), 2 million yuan will be used for funding to develop new techniques, and 5 million yuan will be used to popularize significant scientific and technological achievements. Prefectures and counties should also establish these kinds of funds.

Beginning in 1986, 10 percent of funding at all levels for technological innovation should be used in agriculture. As for the three costs of science and technology, at the prefectural and county levels these will be applied primarily in agriculture, and at the provincial level over three-fourths will be so applied. Counties will retain all slaughter taxes to support animal husbandry. Increases in township enterprise income taxes and industrial and commercial taxes will be used in part for agriculture.

Over 50 percent of funding to aid underdeveloped regions will be used for agriculture.

Funds set aside by higher authorities for agricultural uses must be earmarked for specified purposes only and may not be otherwise used.

To improve funding results, Yunnan's provincial party committee and central government also stipulated methods for enhancing fund management.

Commentary on Local Mobilization

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 2

[Commentary: "Local Areas Must Also Mobilize"]

[Text] In order to strengthen the fundamental status of agriculture within the national economy and enhance agricultural results, the central authorities have decided to increase their investment in agriculture progressively. The central government is mobilized, and before this undertaking can be carried through local areas must mobilize as well. The reason for this is that investments made by the central government can for the most part only be used to construct key, large-scale, farmland water conservancy projects. To set up small and medium projects we must still depend upon local investment and community fundraising. The 1986 Central Government Circular No 1 explains this point explicitly: "To the greatest degree possible, local coffers must set aside a larger share of funds for agricultural investment in order to reverse the trend of progressive decreases in local agricultural investment." "As quickly as possible we must restore water conservancy investment to the level it occupied in 1980, when it was a matter for public finance."

It is not only essential, but also completely feasible to increase local agricultural investment. Several years ago, when the central government began to contract responsibilities to local public coffers so as to "serve meals at different hearths," agricultural, forestry, and water conservancy investment costs were included. Therefore, the "meal" of agriculture should be served at the "hearth" of local public finance. In the wake of production development in the past few years, the situation has clearly improved for the vast

majority of local public coffers, and many locales have considerable surpluses. However, many other places not only have failed to increase agricultural investment, on the contrary they have appropriated that portion of contract funds for other uses. This must be corrected promptly.

We cannot continue to pay lip service to agricultural importance while in practice we gratuitously appropriate agricultural investments for other uses, nor can we continue merely to demand that the central government increase its investment while the local areas make major cuts in agricultural investment. As we continue apace with the four modernizations under conditions of funding scarcity, we can only ensure a desirable trend of sustained agricultural growth if we join in a common effort at all levels, work hard in many areas, and continuously increase essential agricultural investment.

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CSO: 4007/325

YUNNAN

KUNMING MEETING REAFFIRMS POLICY ON HOUSEHOLDS GETTING RICH

HK011115 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, in connection with the situation in the rural areas where the major and specialized households were afraid that the policies would be changed and their thinking had become less bold than before, the Kunming City CPC Committee and Government in mid-April invited some representatives of the two types of households which have made achievements in developing commodity production and have influence on the masses to attend a forum. At the forum, the City CPC Committee and Government helped them dispel worries and become bold in attaining prosperity.

At the forum, (Wang Xintian), secretary of the City CPC committee; (Da Wenzhong) and (Yu Shicheng), deputy secretaries of the City CPC Committee; and (Sun Gan), deputy mayor, reaffirmed that the development of the two types of households was a long-term policy which will not be changed.

The forum was attended by more than 50 people.

Some of them asked whether the presently stressed propaganda of helping the poor in order to achieve common prosperity was a sign that the policy would be changed. The Kunming City party and government leading comrades stressed repeatedly that by no means is the work of achieving common prosperity and helping the poor a sign that the party would soon change its policy of allowing some people to get rich first. Common prosperity means that all people will attain prosperity together. This has long been advocated by the party, as well as being the goal of our struggle. However, common prosperity does not mean simultaneous prosperity. Some people are allowed to get rich first and the rest will catch up with them later. Only when some people get rich first and set examples for others can we achieve common prosperity sooner. Therefore, the practice of allowing some people get rich first and the goal of achieving common prosperity are consistent.

The absolute majority of Kunming's households that have gotten rich are good ones. They attained prosperity by running businesses, working hard, and observing the law. In the past, we guided and encouraged them to get rich. We shall continue to do so in the future. Now, the number of Kunming's rural households that have attained prosperity is too small not too big. We must adopt various methods to encourage and support more peasants in becoming rich

sooner. We should commend those who lead the masses to achieve common prosperity, should protect those who attain prosperity with their individual labor, and should guide those who get rich by illegal means. We should lead them to develop in the direction of attaining prosperity by bringing the masses with them and by working hard.

Through the discussion on the present situation and policies, the representatives had their worries dispelled and became vigorous in their work.

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YUNNAN

BRIEFS

TEA EXPORTS--In the first quarter of this year, foreign exchange earned from tea exports in Yunnan was more than \$6.8 million U.S., a 108 percent increase over the same period last year. During the 6th 5-Year Plan, the area planted to tea in the province was 1.7 million mu, an increase of 240 percent over the beginning period of the 6th 5-Year Plan. Last year, foreign exchange earned from tea accounted for one-sixth of the total foreign exchange earned in the province. [Excerpts] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO (OVERSEAS EDITION) in Chinese 23 May 86 p 3]

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